The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,299.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town[s]	Rs. 52 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

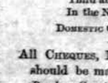
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Asia, 1,579 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 17th August, at noon.

	August.		August.
Leave Bombay	17	Leave Madras	30
			September.
,, Carwar	19	,, Cocoanada	1
,, Narrakal	21	,, Vizagapatam	2
,, Tuticorin	23	,, Bimlipatam	2
,, Colombo	24	,, Gopalpore	3
,, Galle	25	,, False Point	4
,, Negapatam	27	Arrive Calcutta	5

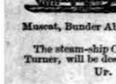
During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer as above for the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Comorin, 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander J. L. Turner, will be despatched on Saturday, the 7th instant at 4 P.M.

Up.	Aug.	Down.	Aug.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Bussorah	27
,, Kurrachee	11	,, Fao	27
,, Guadur	12	,, Bushire	31
			Sep.
,, Muscat	15	,, Linga	2
,, Bunder Abbas	17	,, Bunder Abbas	4
,, Linga	18	,, Muscat	6
,, Bushire	21	,, Guadur	8
,, Fao	22	,, Kurrachee	11
Arrive Bussorah	23	Arrive Bombay	14

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and connection with the weekly service fro England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	0 3	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes fcs. 25.

The Passenger Boats from Suez to Ismailia have been discontinued until the opening of the entire Maritime Canal.

Homeward Passengers desirous of visiting the Canal must proceed from Suez by the New Railway to Ismailia, whence the journey by the Maritime Canal to Port Said occupies about 14 hours and the fare is 29 fcs.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Company.

FOR SALE, the Barque SOOLOO, classed A 1, 19 years, in Lloyds, 473 tons register.—For price and all particulars apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1869. Agents for Captain Eden.

FOR SALE, the STEAM TUGS "Jorawur," "Rustom," and "Wadalia," built of iron; the two former Paddle, and the latter Screw; gross tonnage 183, 97, and 100 tons respectively; horse power, 100, 45, and 20 respectively.

TENDERS for the purchase of each or all of the vessels should be made in writing, addressed to the Superintendent of Marine. The acceptance or otherwise of the offers for the above vessels being at the option of Government.

The above Tugs are now at Butcher's Island, and can be inspected by intending purchasers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 31st July, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship VICTORIA, Captain Gregory, from London, are requested to send off Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for the owners of the Victoria.

Bombay, 30th July, 1869.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.
WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, Optician, and Engraver,
1st and 2nd floor, No. 17 Medow Street.

Sole Agent for H. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Medals at all the great Exhibitions. Also Agent for The Venaz Brothers' (Locle), established in London for the last 30 years.

WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, Gold and Silver Cases, the largest choice now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY, Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; also the largest choice in Bombay of Spectacles, steel and tortoiseshell frames, Opera Glasses, &c.

CLOCKS for Dining Rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES. 100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms positively cash.

Repairs of all kinds carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1868, Moterwallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Pinsar to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERIA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 938 of 1867.

The Land Mortgage Bank (Limited) ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Manockjee Cursetjee Patell, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell, deceased ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order made in the above suit, and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1868, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before Charles E. Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September next, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot 1

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, The Land Mortgage Bank (Limited), and of the abovenamed Testator, Cursetjee Merwanjee Patel, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuages, tenement, or dwelling-house (now separated into three distinct portions adjoining each other) thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate in the sub-district of Fort, on the south side of Forbes Street, containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and forty square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Numbers 24, 45, and 44, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 5, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on on towards the east side thereof by a lane or street called Bakehouse Lane, on or towards the west side thereof by a lane or street called Rope Walk Lane, on or towards the north side thereof by Forbes Street aforesaid, and on or towards the south side thereof by property belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronet, and which said premises are in part thereof now in the occupation of Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, and as to the other part thereof, are now unoccupied but were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, Solicitors, and of the Cambridge Hotel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, in Rampart Row, within the Fort.—Dated this 26th day of July, 1869.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

THE UNION BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6 Rampart Row, at 3 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August instant, for the following purposes:—

1st.—To receive a Statement of the progress of the liquidation.

2nd.—To appoint a Liquidator in the room of James Greenwood, Esquire, resigned.

3rd.—To consider such other business as the Liquidator may bring before the Meeting.

SORABJEE TAMOOLJEE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 6 Rampart Row, 3rd August, 1869.

THE CUTCH FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, Limited, (Under Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of this Association will be held on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Solicitors, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort—

To receive the Accounts and Report of the Liquidators up to the 31st July last.

To elect an Auditor or Auditors to inspect the Accounts, showing the manner in which the liquidation has been conducted and the vouchers thereof, and to fix his or their remuneration.

To consider the question of compensation and rewards to the Clerks in the establishment, and to other persons who have rendered assistance to the Liquidators, and for compensation to said Clerks for the loss of their appointments at the time of final dissolution of the Company, also to pass resolutions authorising the Liquidators to fix the amount of such compensation.

To pass resolutions authorising the Liquidators to sell, or to effect a compromise for the balance of their claim against Khatow Ladha.

And to consider any other matter or business which may be brought before the Meeting.

G. S. CLAY,
CURSONDASS NENSEE,
Liquidators of the Cutch Financial Association (Limited).

Bombay, 3rd August, 1869.

TO be SOLD by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, on account of the concerned, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, the following salt water damaged GOODS, ex ship William Prowse:—

42 A in a diamond No. 3 One Bale—		
G. Q. T.	12 Pieces 33 inches Grey Calicoes	998 yards.
	14 do. 36 do.	1050 ,,
	22 Ends American Drill	904 ,,
42 B in a diamond No. 16 One Bale—		
G. Q. T.	8 Pieces 26 inches Grey Cloth	603 yards.
	6 do. 33 do.	517½ ,,
	10 do. 68 do.	510 ,,

SOUNDY AND COMPANY'S
LIST OF
ELECTRO-PLATE
DISH COVERS,
In Various Patterns.
Prices.

In Sets comprising—One 12 inch. One 14 inch. One 16 inch. One 18 inch. One 20 inch. From Rs. 180 to Rs. 300 per sets of Five. Estimates given for smaller set.

THE NEW MINIATURE SALT CELLARS.

A choice selection of Miniature Salt Cellars with Spoons, of the newest patterns, in best Electro Silver Plate, particularly adapted for presentation.

Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a velvet lined case.

Plain beaded pattern	Rs. 25 0
Engraved and beaded pattern	,, 28 0
Chased and beaded pattern	,, 30 0
Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels)	,, 30 0
Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a velvet lined case.	
Shell pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins)	Rs. 35 0
Engraved and beaded pattern	,, 38 0
Chased and beaded, larger size	,, 50 0

PRESENTATION TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.

Soundy & Co. would call especial attention to their superb stock of SERVICES, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar Basin (with cover), Cream Ewer (with cover)—the latter two articles gilt inside.

These articles are manufactured of the best Nickel Silver, thickly Electro-plated, and the DESIGNS are the newest, and best procurable.

Each set is enclosed in a strong Oak Case, lined with cloth, with a lock and key.

Note.—These sets form a most handsome Wedding Present. Cash prices, from Rs. 150 to 250 a set.

SUPERB TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES,

Best Electro-Silvered on Superior White Metal, of new and elegant designs, chlorated and finished in the best style of Art.

Soundy & Co. have always on hand a large and splendid assortment of these Articles, which are of very excellent quality, and are manufactured with the same care, artistic skill, and richness of finish as Silver-ware. From the character of the metal, which forms the base, and from the quality of the plating, they are exceedingly durable.

Each set comprises

A COFFEE POT, a TEA POT, a SUGAR BASIN, and a CREAM EWER—the two latter being made with Covers and rich ly gilt inside. From Rs. 75 per set of FOUR, pieces, to Rs. 250.

SUPERB TEA SERVICES

of the same description and quality as the above,

each set of which comprises

A TEA POT, a SUGAR BASIN, and a MILK JUG—the two latter with covers, and richly gilt inside. Including some of the patterns alluded to above, and a variety of others, too numerous to detail, all richly elaborated, plated, and finished. From Rs. 60 per set of THREE pieces, to Rs. 180.

SPARE TEA POTS, IN EVERY VARIETY.

CANDELABRA AND BRANCH CANDLESTICKS.

Elegant Six-branch Candelabra, richly plated and ornamented, on triangular base, with beaded mountings ..... From Rs. 150 to Rs. 200

Handsome Double Branch Table Pedestals, with shifting branches and centre to form a single Table Pedestal at pleasure; very richly plated, chased, and ornamented ..... Per pair Rs. 150

TABLE CANDLESTICKS.

Plain gadroon pattern Table Candlesticks, richly plated and finished, with shades and oil burners, complete. Per pair, according to size, Cash Rs. 30 to 40

Rich chased and embossed ditto; of handsome patterns. Per pair, as above ..... ,, ,, 45 to 60

Plain moulded ditto ..... ,, ,, 40 to 55

*** Cheap Table Pedestals of various patterns and of neat finish, from Rs. 20 to 35 per pair.

Also an Assortment of Piano Candlesticks of various patterns.

PATENT PUSH-OFF IVORY HANDLE PICKLE FORK.

Rupees 10.

Pickle Forks of best Electro-Plate, either with Ivory or with Mother o' Pearl Handles ..... From Rs. 5 each.

ELECTRO-SILVERED

TANKARDS AND DRINKING CUPS.

A large assortment of beautifully designed Tankards and Drinking Cups, richly chased and engraved, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 65. These Tankards are well adapted for Prizes, or for Presents.

PINT MUGS.

Richly Electro-silver Plated on Nickel Silver, with garter for Name or Initials. Gilt Inside. Rs. 14.

Strongly Electro-Silver Plated on White Metal, with Handle and Glass Bottom. Rs. 12.

Presentation set of

BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED BARREL MUSTARD POT AND SPOON AND MUFFINEERS,

In case complete Rs. 35.

The Muffineers, separately without case, Rs. 20 per pair.

SOUNDY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—We have authorized Mr. DAVID BRERETON BEYNON to SIGN our FIRM per procuration during the ABSENCE of Mr. L. A. BLASCHECK from Bombay.

A. BLASCHECK & Co.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Guinness's Dublin Stout, bottled by Machen, in cases containing 6 dozen Pints, prime quality...Rs. 7 3/4 per doz.
Sherry, finest Pale, in case of 3 doz..... ,, 20½ ,,
Brandy, fine Cognac, in case of 1 doz..... ,, 24 ,,
Champagne, Giesler's finest, in case of 3 doz..... ,, 40 ,,
Hock, fine Sparkling, in case of 1 doz..... ,, 22 ,,
Claret, fine Pontet Canet, in case of 3 doz..... ,, 24 ,,
Do. Good St. Julien Medoc, in case of 3 doz..... ,, 10 ,,

G. F. PIM & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.

Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.

Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints, See List.

Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.

Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.

Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.

Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.

Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.

East India Madeira, of magnificent character.

Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.

Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.

Geneva, best Dutch.

Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.

Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.

Johannisberger, a récherché Cabinet Wine.

Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.

Moselle Nonpareil and Muscatel, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.

Marsala, a pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.

Macon, cheap dinner Burgundy.

Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.

Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.

Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.

Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.

Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.

Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.

Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.

Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.

Xeres or Sherry Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.

Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.

Zara, Maraschino di, a choice Italian Liqueur.

Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders. Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels and distinctive Coloured Seals, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively imitated in India. We beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trademark Label and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozen, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozen of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the year 1842;
and in Bordeaux and London 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by J. B. Drayton and Co.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 ,, pints ,, 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by The London and Burton Co., Limited.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 do. pints ,, 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PAGE and SANDEMAN'S CLARET.—The undersigned have for sale, at their godowns, Claret shipped by the above well known firm.

Medoc—a fruity Wine, suitable for "Cup"..... at Rs. 13 per doz.

YOUNG & Co.
Sole Agents, Bombay.

5 Borah Bazar Street.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz.
Ditto ditto 6 ,, Pints at ,, 11-8 ,,

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

THOS. RANDALL & Co,
3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elpinstone Circle.

JAMES MUIR & SON'S celebrated Edinburgh PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just landed. Delivered from the Godowns only, for cash:

Quarts Rs. 4-8 per doz. } in casks of 4 and 8 dozen re-
Pints ,, 3-0 ,, } spectively.

Apply to our Godownkeeper. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22 per doz.	
Vieux ,,	Do.	,, 18 ,,
Cognac ,,	Do.	,, 16 ,,

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

CHAMPAGNES, &c.

BRAND,
C. TOVEY.
"An Eagle displayed with two heads, charged on the breast."
"with a Saltier."

AY...	...Rs. 26
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	,, 31
EXTRA DRY SILLERY ROYAL	,, 36
ROYAL BOUZY, Very Dry	,, 40
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	,, 50
VERZENAY IMPERIAL	,, 50
MUSCAT MOSELLE	,, 39
PORT, Choicest Old and Dry.	,, 36
Ditto in Pints, per 2 dozen case	,, 38
SHERRIES	Rs. 24, 28, 32, 40, 50
WHISKY, Finest IRISH or SCOTCH	...Rs. 2/2
COGNAC BRANDY, C Tovey's 1	,, 32

PINTS of the above Rs. 2 per dozen case extra.

OWEN and OKELL, Fort, Bombay,
TURNER, MORRISON, & Co., Calcutta,
Agents for CHARLES TOVEY and SONS.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, the FIRST STOREY of the HOUSE No. 12, situate in Military Square, suitable either for Offices or Dwelling. Also, the GROUND FLOOR of the same premises.—Apply to Mr. Narayen Crustna Laud, No. 40, Meadow Street.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, the TOP FLOOR of the House No. 3 in Meadow Street, at present occupied by Mrs. Hern, the Milliner—suitable for a Family—with Cookroom on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

TOBACCO.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.
VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.
Trade Mark—The Elephant.

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N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.

Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s..... ,, 48

*** Price Lists Post Free.

Agents.—Bombay: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and CO.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

"MEDEA," "BRITISH ADMIRAL," "HINDOSTAN," "JEANIE DOUGLAS," AND "LORD STRATHNAIRN,"

By the arrival of the above vessels, now discharging in the harbour, we shall shortly be in possession of further supplies of WINES, &c. as under:—

CHAMPAGNE, Grand Vin D'Ay.
Gold neck, 1 and 2, Star.
Gold neck, No. 2.

N. B.—Our Overland parcel of Gold Neck Champagne, which arrived on 22nd ult., has been nearly all disposed of by registered orders, but the opportune arrival of the above will enable us to keep our friends supplied, and regular supplies being on the way Overland will, we hope, prevent further disappointment.

SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK.

MANZANILLA and ⟨A⟩ SHERRY.

BUCELLAS.

BASS'S BEER.

Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Also,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,

GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.

Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

BASS'S BEER IN KILDERKINS (18 Gals.)
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
,, 5 do. imperial pints.
,, 4 do. pints.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.
SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B		Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
26 0	A		Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
22 0	C		Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1		White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2		White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3		White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4		White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0			Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado	30 0
36 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

	Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a fragrant flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry	35 0
*42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	33 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868		18 0
23 0	Bodenthal	ditto 1862	20 0
23 4	Geisenheim	ditto 1862	21 0
25 0	Ostrich	ditto 1862	22 0
25 0	Nierstein	ditto 1862	26 0
30 0	Scharlachberg	ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg, Vintage 1862		23 0
30 0	Scharzberg	ditto 1862	27 0
23 0	Winningen	ditto 1868	20 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated		24 0

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beychevelle	18 0
20 0	Chateau Larose	18 0
24 0	Chateau Lafitte	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	* Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
45 0	Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet with lower prices. Port Canning shares have gone down to Rs. 305. New Frere shares at Rs. 220.

CALCUTTA.—29TH JULY, 1869.

The market for Government Securities was dull. 4 per cents. sold at Rs. 94-2, 94-4 and 94-6, per 100, or Rs. 5-10, 5-12 and 5-14 discount, for cash, and several time-bargain contracts were entered into at Rs. 94-0, or Rs. 6-0 discount, for deliveries in one month. 5 per cents. of 1856-57 were bought as Rs.109-6, and a moderate amount of 5½ per cents. at Rs. 113-8 and 113-10.

A sale of 6 per cents. Municipal Debentures took place at Rs. 108-4 and another at Rs. 108-2.

National Bank shares sold at Rs. 138.

More purchases of India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares were made at Rs. 410 per full share, and Rs. 205 per half share.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.—The annual meeting took place to-day at noon and lasted till 3 P.M. At the close of the meeting the chairman announced that the directors had greatly overdrawn their account with the bankers, and consequently a call must be made forthwith, it was understood at R. 100 per share. From 6 o'clock in the morning there was great excitement among the native merchants and speculators, and considerable purchases were made, principally for Bombay account, at Rs. 310, 315 317½, 320, 325 up to 330, but after the meeting prices commenced dropping and closed at Rs. 315.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares continue in good demand, and were readily bought up at Rs. 52; a large number is reported to have changed hands.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 2.

Sellon, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 3.

Sellon, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Carwar.
Aitken, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.

POONA BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Brigadier General R. Pratt, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.

Poona, 31st July 1869.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Ensign H. Russell, 8th (King's) Regiment, for 5 days from 1st proximo, on station leave.

Ensign R. W. Lucas, 59th Regiment, for 6 days from 1st proximo, on station leave.

The undermentioned Officers will also appear for examination in Lower Standard before Lieutenant Colonel Ashburner's Committee:—

Lieutenant H. W. Trench, 1-2 (Queen's) Regiment.
Lieutenant A. C. Armstrong, 1-2 (Queen's) Regiment.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 2nd August, 1869.

Under instruction from Horse Guards, Staff Surgeon W. A. White, M. D., at present attached to the 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed to Bengal for duty in that Presidency, vice Staff Surgeon W. L. Farmer, appointed to the 95th Foot.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Sherlock, at present in medical charge of the detachment 95th Foot at Indore, is transferred to the Presidency for duty and will be relieved by Staff Assistant Surgeon Sainter, who is transferred from the Presidency to the Mhow division for the purpose.

These Officers will travel at the public expense.

Assistant Surgeon De Tatham, at present attached to the 20th Regiment N. I., is appointed to the medical charge of that corps.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, 22nd July 1869.)

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

Royal Artillery (Bombay) —Captain J. B. Hardy to be Major from the 5th June 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

107th Foot.—Ensign Henry William Allen to be Lieutenant, vice Beresford, appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 12th July 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

9th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant J. L. N. Willis, 2nd Squadron Subaltern 19th Bengal Cavalry, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern, vice Gall, who has been permitted to resign his position as a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 12th July 1869.

19th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant G. M. Abbott, Staff Corps, attached to the regiment, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern, vice Willis, transferred to the 9th Bengal Cavalry. Dated 12th July 1869.

43rd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant G. W. Beresford, 107th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, vice Reid, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern. Dated 12th July 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Staff Assistant Surgeon W. Johnston, M. D., to do duty with the Kussowlie Convalescent Depot, vice Assistant Surgeon A. Doig, 79th Foot, who is directed to proceed and assume medical charge of his regiment at Roorkee.

Captain J. V. Hesse, 58th Foot, has been permitted, at his own request, to resign his acting appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Major General W. F. Beatson, commanding Sirhind Division, from the 28th March last.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, it is notified that the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified opposite their names, provided the State is put to no expense by the arrangement:—

5th Foot.—Captain H. Walpole, 1st Battalion.
5th Foot.—Captain E. J. Oldfield, 2nd Battalion.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostance, on the 5th instant:—

Lieutenant J. E. Gubbins, and Veterinary Surgeon J. Hanly, Royal Artillery.

Private C. Edwards, and Private J. Davis, 5th Lancers
Sergeant T. Thompson, and Private A. Brandon, 21st Hussars.

Captain J. L. Kelly, and Ensign F. D. Battye, 62nd Foot
Lieutenant J. E. V. Rogers, and Lieutenant G. H. W. Tremenheere, 102nd Foot.

Ensign C. E. Gubbins, Ensign J. W. F. Bigge, and Private J. McMahon, 106th Foot.
Schoolmaster R. C. Baskerville.

Apothecary H. J. Miller, and Passed Hospital Apprentice W. A. Ross, Sub-Medical Department.
Sergeant J. Hobhouse, Barrack Department.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officer of the 25th Foot, having been removed to the Battalion of his regiment specified:—

Lieutenant F. H. T. Curtis, 2nd Battalion.

The following Barrackmasters are confirmed in their appointments, namely:—

Captain T. M. Shelley, 1st class Barrackmaster.
Captain L. D'Acosta, 1st class Barrackmaster.
Sergeant A. Parker, 2nd class Barrackmaster.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

11th Hussars.—Lieutenant G. C. Cheape, for one month from date of availing himself of it to Calcutta, to appear before a medical board.

20th Hussars.—Lieutenant C. Bailey, to remain at Murree from the 9th June to the 8th August, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Captain E. C. W. Raynsford, (F Battery, C Brigade,) to Simla, from the 18th June to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Brown, (25th Brigade,) to Murree, from the 28th May to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain G. F. Worsley (18th Brigade,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant F. L. Graves, (D Battery, 8th Brigade) to Nynee Tal, from the 15th July to the 15th October, on private affairs.

45th Foot.—Captain A. H. Lefroy to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

58th Foot.—Ensign C. B. R. Troup to Simla, from the 6th July to the 30th September, on medical certificate.

60th Foot, (2nd Battalion.)—Lieutenant C. P. Cramer (Adjutant,) to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 4th May to the 3rd November, on medical certificate.

77th Foot.—Captain P. Kirk, to Calcutta, from the 27th June to the 26th July, to appear before a medical board, and thence to England, overland, for a similar purpose.

79th Foot.—Major K. R. Maitland, to remain in England from the 1st to the 31st December, on private affairs, in extension.

Surgeon A. K. Drysdale, to Calcutta, to appear before a medical board, from the 9th July to the 8th August, on medical certificate.

88th Foot.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel B. B. Manleverer, to remain at Murree, from the 16th August to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension.

104th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon R. N. McPherson, to Calcutta, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board.

107th Foot.—Lieutenant G. H. Dale, to Calcutta, for one month from date of leaving his regiment on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board, and thence to England, overland, for a similar purpose.

4th Bengal Cavalry.—Major G. C. Hankin, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th July to the 1st October, on private affairs under the rules of 1868.

36th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant H. Holford, (Quarter-master,) to Mussoorie, from the 25th July to the 15th October, on urgent private affairs, under the rules of 1868

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 27.)

THE undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

The Honorable T. Clark, First Member of the Board of Revenue, preparatory leave for one month.

Mr. J. Wallace, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevelly, three months' leave, on medical certificate.

Mr. T. Pritchard, Deputy Collector of Cuddapah, three months' sick leave.

Mr. H. Gomperts, Acting Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 3 Party, Cuddapah, fifteen months' sick leave.

Mr. J. Miller, Administrator General, Madras, privilege leave for three months.

The Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. John William Reid to act as Civil and Session Judge of Tellicherry.

Mr. William Mason Scharlieb to act as Administrator General, Madras.

Mr. John Morris Maskell, Barrister-at-Law, and Acting Clerk of the Madras Court of Small Causes, to officiate as Fourth Judge of that Court until further orders, in addition to this duties as acting Clerk.

The Hon'ble T. Clarke is permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service, and is admitted to an annuity under the terms of the despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, dated the 25th November 1862, No. 195, from the date on which he may embark for England.

The Right Reverend the Bishop has granted the Reverend James McKee, D.D., Chaplain of Coonoor, privilege leave for three months.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Captain L. B. Bance, of the Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Burmah, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years.

The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Charles Bladen Smith Neill, of the Staff Corps, to be Captain by Brevet from the 20th July 1869.

Captain (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel.) L. R. deM. Hutchison, Cadre 20th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of a Captain, from the 10th September 1869.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Captain M. B. S. Lloyd, of the Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, British Burmah, on furlough (medical certificate or two years.

Lieutenant F. L. Haleman, of the Staff Corps, Quarter-Master 34th Regiment Light Infantry, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years.

Surgeon-Major L. W. Stewart, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years.

The following promotions and appointments are made in the Commissariat Department:—

Major B. H. W. Magrath, of the Staff Corps, Acting Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to act as Asst. Commissary General 1st Class; J. C. Macdonald, of the Staff Corps, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to act as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and T. W. Stansfeld, of the Staff Corps, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class—consequent on Major G. A. Walker, Acting Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, having been appointed to act as Examiner of Commissariat, Clothing and Stud Accounts, or until further orders.

Captain J. C. Gunning, of the Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Captain W. Rowlandson, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General 1st Class—consequent on Major G. A. Walker, Acting Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, having been appointed to act as Examiner of Commissariat, Clothing, and Stud Accounts, or until further orders.

Lieutenant C. A. Bloomfield, Quarter Master 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class, to complete the establishment.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD AUGUST.

London ..	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal per ton
	Cases	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolins & Cutch bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland ..	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Aug	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Lord Clyde (s)	Hewitt	Cochin, July 27.
	Balkamah	Poole	London, April 30.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Ellora (s)	Murray	Aden and Suez.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July 29 Scotia (s) ..... Area ..... Bombay, July 15.

DEPARTURE.

July 29 Garden Reach ..... —— ..... ——

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July 28 Roumania ..... Thomas ..... Coconada.
Meinam (F. S.) ..... Gauvain ..... Calcutta.
29 Bheng ..... Logan ..... Gopaulpore.

DEPARTURES.

July 29 Prince Alfred ..... —— ..... London.
Meinam (F. S.) ..... —— ..... Galle.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BELL.—July 28th, at Chitpully, No. 19 Contract G. I. P. Railway, of teething, George, the beloved son of Mr. William Bell, aged 12 months and 6 days.

DINBAI.—July 31st, Bai Dinbai, the wife of Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Esq., at the Khumballa House, aged 64 years, deeply regretted by her friends and relatives.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

KAUNTZE.—July 29th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain Kauntze, 6th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

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W. Nicol, Esq.
J. Ranken, Esq.
A. F. Shepherd, Esq.
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FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

It is the object of this School to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

Increased accommodation has enabled the Committee to separate the Girls' Department, under Mrs Macdonald, from the Boys' Department under Mr. Macdonald and an Assistant Master; both sections, however, still remaining under the personal superintendence of Mr. Macdonald.

Instruction in Instrumental Music is given by Herr Schmuck.

The School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for the Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—

Holy Scripture.
English Grammar and Composition.
Writing and Arithmetic.
History.
Geography, Political and Map-Drawing. [Physical.
Algebra and Euclid.
Latin.
Marathi.
Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

FEES:—First and Second Classes ..... Rs. 5 per month.
Third Class ..... ,, 3½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes ..... ,, 10 ,,

Four members of a family are charged as three.

A separate fee is charged for Instrumental Music.

Adequate provision has been made for the reception of Pupils as Boarders by Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

Now Ready,

REPORT OF THE
BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

JUST PUBLISHED, at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, a reprint of the REPORT of the BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION. Price Rs. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, July 15th, 1869.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1869.

ALTHOUGH two years old—and only part of a weighty correspondence which has resulted in the forming of a comprehensive plan and a large revision of the principles destined to govern the future construction and management of Indian railways—the Minute of Sir John Lawrence, reprinted in our Monday's issue, is a valuable contribution to the subject. The considerations put forward are sound and politic, and whatever modifications may have been imparted to the outline, most of the underlying principles cannot well be gainsayed. The doctrine that we should cut our coat according to the cloth fairly at our disposal is admitted by all except those who recklessly seek to get what they want first, and look out afterwards for means of payment. It is when we come to the application of the principle that differences arise; when we have to determine the extent of the cloth that we quarrel about the amplitude of the garment. While some consider that our means are every penny of capital we can obtain from English sources, others, and we think more justly, hold that the means of India are limited strictly by the resources of India, and that the capital attracted from England should have direct relation to the positive and actual resources of this country. The question to be determined is what amount can India afford towards defraying the interest on the capital required to ensure a "moderate yearly extension of railways." But that is a question which the Government only can answer, both because the Government knows best the amount of funds at command and the claims upon them, and because the Government only is responsible for the use made of the public monies. No outsider or body of outsiders can fix the limit; but when the amount is decided on the method of its application, the principles which govern it, and the choice of districts to which it shall be applied, are fair subjects of public criticism. Assuming that some approximate limit has been arrived at as a basis of the proposals sent Home last December, no one will dispute the wisdom of framing a scheme calculated to meet for a generation the railway wants of India. Nor is it less indisputable that the methods of executing the scheme should embody great improvements upon the processes hitherto followed. The guarantee system is only defensible on the ground of inexperience and exigency. It is not, and never can be, an economical system. If waste occurs in railways dependent for dividends on profits, how much greater must be the temptation to waste where the slight check exercised by irritated and perhaps impoverished shareholders is withheld? Moreover, it was an oversight of a serious character not to provide that the guaranteed railways should at a fixed moment lapse to the State. The interest is guaranteed in order to secure capital; it is a mode of obtaining that timid, yet often rash, commodity, and the end is accomplished just as well by a terminable annuity at a high rate of interest as it is by a perpetual obligation. Nor is it politic in a State to alienate its property in the Queen's highways. In future we believe the guarantee system will be only partially retained, if at all, but to whatever extent it may be employed the interests of the State ought to be, and, we believe, will be preserved, and one part of that interest undoubtedly is the check on waste in construction so elaborately insisted on by Sir John. In substitution for the guarantee system, we are to have railways made by Government out of funds raised by loan or on debentures. This is an experiment, but it is one well worth trying and should succeed providing Government takes due care in organizing the staff and makes a proper use of the able men at its disposal. There are now in India many excellent Civil Engineers, not only in but outside the area of Government service; and, without in any way wishing to throw discredit on the Royal Engineers, we trust that only those who have had great experience of the work to be done will be employed. There are many very able men among them, but there are many who have had no practice in large works. While approving of the proposed construction of railways by Government—and readily admitting that the difficulties in the enterprise may be overcome providing sufficient hardness of heart guides the Government in the choice of executive agents—we cannot help seeing that the danger of relative failure lies in the possible selection of the wrong sort of engineers. The mistake *ought* not to be made, but all know that this bumptious verb is not always obeyed either by States or private persons. Still, forewarned is forearmed, and the desire of success in a bold enterprise may suffice to ward off perils which threaten its attainment. Moreover, Sir John Lawrence relies on aid from "past experience," and it may be devoutly hoped that lessons so dearly bought will not have been thrown away. One thing the Government should keep steadily in view—it is that at the earliest possible moment the whole railway system of India, in *esse* and *posse*, should be in the possession of the State. The accomplishment of this end is desirable, not only as a financial, but a political measure; and in the meantime the power over railway officials which on behalf of the State, Sir John demands, should be conceded. We refrain from discussing the mischiefs of the double government of railways by the companies and the supreme power, perplexed by the additional fact that the representatives of the companies at Home exercise considerable political influence over the Secretary of State; and only remark, in passing, that it is another among the many evils of the guarantee system.

Of course it would be impossible for us to pass over Sir John Lawrence's bold reference to "the future consequences of the investment by English capitalists of very large sums in India." This is a subject which we have often discussed, because we saw that those who clamour loudest for English capital are daily pursuing a policy and advocating measures intended to terminate our rule on the earliest practicable day. Sir John Lawrence even says—"However we may bridge over in our imaginations the gulf which separates the present from the time when India shall cease to be a dependency of Great Britain, it is difficult to arrive at any other conclusion than that such a time must come." But for all practical purposes we need not contemplate or come to any conclusion of the kind. If we do, the word in the predicate should be *may* not "must." The same remark would apply to the power and prosperity of England or France; yet it is the part of dutiful children of a common country and a common renown, to act as if it were impossible that England should become weak or shorn of the power and greatness she derives from her Eastern sway. We contend also that there is great risk attending the investment of large British capitalists in India, not because in the nature of things our rule may cease, but because we may pursue a policy—we are vehemently asked to pursue a policy—intended to bring that rule to an end. All depends on our own action. There are no reasons, apart from our own action, why we should not, humanly speaking, remain governors of India for a period which to all intents and purposes is a perpetuity. At any rate the best mode of securing perpetuity of tenure is to act as if it were one of the laws of nature and frame our policy to preserve complete harmony with the law. The inconsistency of asking British capitalists to invest their savings in support of measures designed to terminate British rule is flagrant. But if it were certain—and it is *not*, let the British capitalist remark—that those measures will not be weakly conceded, there would still be the powerful reasons, adduced by Sir John Lawrence, which prescribe limitations to the prudent investment of capital in India. There is always the chance of internal trouble and of external war. Either might make it possible that Indian railways could not be worked with a profit, and that the guaranteed interest could not be paid. The consequences would be serious both here and at Home. The British capitalist should be made to understand distinctly that he has no sort of claim upon any revenues except those of India, and that, in no case, is English taxation to be saddled with any part of the Indian debt. We agree entirely with Sir John Lawrence that "every reasonable effort should be made to prevent the permanent accumulation of very large investments of English capital in works or securities essentially dependent on India for their returns." But we also agree with him that a limited amount of English capital may be safely invested in India, provided always that the Government does not become a party to the Warming Pan theory of rule, and provided that the investors act with a full consciousness of the purely Indian nature of the investment.

WE regret to see that the Secretary of State in Council has declined to sanction the revised pension scheme for the Uncovenanted Service sent to England by the Supreme Government. The Uncovenanted have no right to claim nor do they claim a status analogous to that of the Covenanted Service; but the Europeans in Government employment have grievances which it is not unreasonable that they should ask the State to redress. The chief of these is that they are placed on a footing of equality with the natives in regard to pensions—an arrangement so obviously unjust that we can only assume that it had its origin in political considerations, the force of which we should be the last to deny. We assume that the intention of Government was to limit the field of patronage so far as Europeans were concerned, to discourage Europeans from entering the service, and to keep the Uncovenanted field as open as possible to natives. With the general rule we entirely concur. It is just and politic that as many natives as we can fairly engage should be nominated to posts in the Indian administration, short of the highest posts, which should be in the hands of Europeans. The latter is a condition essential to the continuance of our rule. But as some Europeans must be employed in the Uncovenanted Service, justice and policy alike require that the State should deal fairly with them. Now, in matters of pay and pension, the so-called equality is real inequality, because the conditions are so different. Existence is more costly, health—nay life—is more precarious in the case of the European than the native. The pension, when obtained, does not represent in England one-half the value it has for the native in India. To place both nominally on the same footing is to favour the native, and for this reason we say that the principle of equality, as applied, creates a grievance. The injury to the State arising from nepotism in appointments to the Uncovenanted Service ought to be checked by some process other than one which must discourage many able men, whose circumstances permit of a choice, from taking service under the Government. The furlough grievances are under consideration, and we wait to see whether they, will be treated as cavalierly as the draft pension rules.

It is also, we think, a grievance affecting alike natives and Europeans, that the pension scale should be arranged on some capriciously incomprehensible principle. After fifteen years' service a gentleman who retires on medical certificate is nominally entitled to a pension equal to one-third of the average salary touched by him during the last five years of his term. In reality he receives nothing of the kind. None but those in receipt of Rs. 500 per mensem, or less, obtain the promised one-third. All who enjoy salaries exceeding Rs. 1,000 a month are excluded from the benefit of the one-third rule, and their pensions are limited by a hard and fast line. Thus the more responsible the office, the better the man who holds it, the higher his pay, the lower relatively is the pension to which he is entitled. The same odd exception applies to those whose salaries are above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000 per mensem. It is no doubt pleaded that the salaries are fixed at a comparatively hight rate in lieu of pension; but if that argument had force in the days of low prices, it has a greatly diminished force now when prices are everywhere so high. The fair course would be to fix the rate of pension and treat all alike. The same curious rule applies in a less but still unfair way to men who retire after five and twenty years' service, nominally on half salary pension, but really on something less. Retirement, without medical certificate, is not permitted until thirty years' service has been recorded—thirty years without a break unless on privilege leave—for the Uncovenanted do not count leave in service; and even after thirty years the amount of the pension is determined by the rules which apply to those who retire on medical certificate after twenty-five years' service. Now, we fully admit and earnestly desire that a check should be put on the growing evil of indiscriminate patronage which tends to fill the posts in the Indian administration with men who have failed at Home, and whose chief recommendation may be that they have friends at Court. We are bound to get as many able men as we can to conduct the Government of India even in its lower branches, and those rulers betray the State who, in order to oblige relatives and friends, disregard its welfare and the welfare of the people. But the danger here involved should be counteracted by means other than those which, under the specious pretext of unattainable equality, inflict serious evils upon a body of excellent duty-doing servants.

WE are glad to learn from a Central Provinces contemporary that the Nerbudda bridge is sufficiently far advanced to admit of a locomotive going over it.

IT is reported from Deyrah that Colonel Clarkson has been ordered to Agra to act as secretary in connection with the forthcoming Soldiers' Exhibition, to be held there at the time of the great durbar.

OUR Kurrachee correspondent tells us that Mr. John Barron, chief clerk in the office of the Political Superintendent of Upper Sind, has been arrested on a charge of a serious nature. A telegram was sent to the Judicial Commissioner in Sind requesting that he might be admitted to bail, but Colonel Widdicombe considered the offence was not a bailable one, and therefore refused.

THE "Delhi Gazette" hears from Mhow that "finding no change for the better, the medical authorities have ordered Major-General Adams, C.B., Commanding the Malwa Division, to proceed to Poona for change of air; and if he should not be benefited within a short time to proceed on to England." The Major-General was to leave Mhow by doolee dák to Khundwah, an apothecary accompanying him. Colonel Longden, of the Royal Artillery, was to assume command of the station. The members of the Staff gave a ball and supper to the station on the night of the 22nd ult., which passed off very well.

DAVE CARSON'S company is performing in Calcutta at present.

A CALCUTTA paper hears that another case of *crim. con.* is shortly expected to come before the High Court there. The parties concerned are said to come from the classical regions of Dhurrumtollah.

THE Government of India, we observe, has sanctioned the grant of one of the scholarships tenable by natives of India, who desire to study in England for the learned professions or for the Civil Service, to Ameer Ali, an ex-student of the Hooghly College.

A SHORT time ago the Master Attendant at Calcutta, in a report to the Government of Bengal, suggested that during the South West Monsoon, all steam vessels conveying native passengers should provide accommodation below hatches for their shelter, and recommended that a provision be made for that purpose in the Indian Merchant Shipping Bill under consideration.—*Englishman.*

"WE understand," says a correspondent of the "Delhi Gazette," "that there is at present serving in the ranks of a well known and highly distinguished regiment now stationed at Seetapore, a representative of one of our oldest and most respectable English families. Such are the vicissitudes of fortune, which strike indiscriminately both high and low, rich and poor."

SIR AUGUSTUS SPENCER.

A "BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE" Extraordinary, published yesterday evening, contains the following notification issued from the General Department:—

Bombay Castle, 3rd August 1869.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following despatch No. 20, dated the 8th ultimo, from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India:—

Public, No. 20.

India Office, London, 8th July 1869.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay.

SIR,—I have to inform you that I have appointed Lieutenant General the Honourable Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, to be a Member of Council at your Presidency.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ARGYLL.

AHMEDNUGGUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

1ST AUGUST.

WITHIN the last week or ten days Nuggur has broken out in a plethora of race-horses. On visiting the race-course of a morning, you may see horses going round without intermission from daybreak till nearly 8 o'clock, and in the evening you meet a string of racers on almost every road. In addition to the Nuggur stables, viz., Captain Deut's, Mr. C.'s, and one or two others, the following have lately arrived, viz., the Northerner's from Gujerat, with Blue Gown, Moselle, and Novice. H. H. Aga Khan's, consisting of Speculation, Syed Ahmed, Hailstone, and a famous looking Arab poney not yet named, but as broad as he is long, who will in all probability prove a tough customer in the 13/2 and 13 hand poney races. Mr. Framjee has two horses, Nowshirkan, a black maiden, and Ali, a very handsome looking bay. He has also brought up the famous little poney Gymorack, who by the way, appears more troublesome this year than usual, and at times is almost impossible to mount. Mr. Williams has sent down from Aurungabad a string of seven horses (Australians and Arabs), among which is the famous galloway Lottery. Mr. Jones' stable from Kirkee has not yet come in, nor have the horses from Seroor, and ere long we hope to see Captain Charles with old Benedict and perhaps one or two others. With such a multiplicity of horses, it would require the inspiration of a prophet to foretell anything like the events; but as far as my own idea goes, I think the Northerner's have as strong a stable as any, and certainly their horses have been sent down in splendid condition. I shall be much mistaken if Blue Gown does not put some rupees into the pockets of his sporting owners. Pioneer, a large Australian horse, belonging to Captain Dent, is going very strong and well, and steadily approaching top condition. If he is entered for the Derby he will stand a good chance, but will find a difficult antagonist to beat in Mr. William's mare Ariadne. The Aga's maiden starts very gingerly, but warms up to his work in the first half mile, generally finishing very strong. Lottery, Syed Ahmed, and Blue Gown will probably have a tough fight for places in the Galloway Plate. So much for my own observations, such as they are, and after all they may not be worth much. I will, however, obtain an account of each day's races as they take place and send them down to you.

Rain is much wanted here. It has scarcely rained anything to speak of for the last ten days, and the weather is getting hotter every day in consequence There seems, however, to be little or no sickness either among the troops or in the districts roundabout—a great contrast when compared with this time last year. The clouds appear collecting for rain, and I am afraid we may have a wet race week, or at all events that it will commence so; the course, however, is very hard, and wants a few heavy showers to soften it. Visitors are coming in almost every day, and balls, theatricals, concerts, &c., &c., are all beginning to be talked of by way of amusing our friends during their short stay. We may fairly expect that not only the race meeting will be better than last year's, but that we shall have far more gaiety.

General Lynch, who was recently appointed to command the brigade during the absence of General Forbes, in command of the Sind Division, arrived here a few days ago and took over his command from Colonel Howard Vyse. Dr. Thorp, the Civil Surgeon, appointed in place of Dr. Daun, has also arrived and taken charge of his appointment and the superintendence of the jail from Assistant Surgeon Liddell, of the 16th Regiment.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ABYSSINIAN COMMITTEE.

LONDON, 31ST JULY.

The Abyssinian Committee has been adjourned *sine die*.

A despatch from the Governor General of India, relative to railways, has been published.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Baines advocated a railway to Western China through Burmah. Mr. Grant Duff demonstrated the project as impracticable.

The name of General N. Farquhar appears in the obituary of the week.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 30TH JULY, NOON.

Total sales of Cotton.....101,000 bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats... 41,000 ,,
,, Imports of Cotton ..... 39,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, Surats,.. 13,000 ,,
,, Stock of Cotton.....315,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, Surats... 33,625 ,,
Fair Dhollera 10¾d.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE following additional passengers sailed yesterday per P. & O. Co.'s steamer Ellora, for Aden and Suez:—

For Marseilles—Captain Forsyth.

For Suez—Major Macdonald, Mrs. Donaldson, and Mr. Blascheck.

SIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 29TH JULY.

MR. W. P. ANDREW, the chairman of the Sind, Punjaub, and Delhi Railways, it has been said by many is no ordinary man. And the many are, unquestionably, right. Look at the fertile ingenuity which he brings to bear in propounding his successive plans for opening out the dormant or partially developed resources of the several countries extending along the western confines of our Indian empire. It displays not only an originality of design, but a breadth of view commensurate with the gigantic interests and objects involved. It also displays a thorough knowledge of the natural and material resources of the countries to be traversed by the iron horse, whether as regards their produce manufactures, teeming population, or their existing arteries of intercommunication. Mr. Andrew has suffered the fate of many projectors. His extensive, bold, and original design—whether in its entirety, or in its integral portions—has been decried by some as chimerical, illusory, and unpracticable; while, by others, it has been pronounced possible but not *payable*. Hence a hiatus in the money and share-markets, as a safe investment under almost any normal circumstances. A Government guarantee you know has a magic influence in dispelling those doubts and fears which may have previously appeared, but the day-dream of a visionary, even if his halucinations were admitted to be those of a thoroughly honest, but easily impressed, enthusiast. The present position of his pet scheme—the Sind Railway—may give an opportunity to his opponents to call in question the truth or accuracy of his calculations, and their evanescent results. But it would be unjust, as it would be incorrect, to assert, far less to maintain, that Mr. Andrew's data and conclusions were founded on false or exaggerated computations. The fact is, that the temporary falling off of the Sind Railway traffic is attributable in a great degree, not only to the absence of that through communication which is indispensable to its commercial success, and without which it will never be self-remunerative, so to speak; but also, in a greater measure, to the fact that the East Indian Railway is actually now tapping the provinces which were relied on as feeders to our western border line. And, consequently, products of all kinds are now finding their way by a far more circuitous and expensive route to Calcutta and *vice versa*, which would inevitably have found their natural outlet by the Indus Valley line had it been completed. That this traffic will return to its natural channel when we have uninterrupted connexion by rail with the Punjaub and the North-West cannot be gainsayed; and it, therefore forms the strongest argument for the immediate construction of the "missing link," without which the traffic which had actually been brought into existence by the Sind Railway, and which is now so lamentably decreasing, will gradually fall away altogether. Under ordinary circumstances, the present inert state of matters would be a subject to be deplored by every one who has the prosperity of the province at heart. But in reality, there is something hopeful and encouraging in this sort of dead-lock, as it cannot but have the effect of opening the eyes of Government to the necessity of substituting *action* for red-tape and foolscap, by issuing instructions without any further delay for the commencement of operations for the extension line.

To refer to a cognate subject, it is noteworthy that our postal communication with the presidency,—so far at least as our land line is concerned,—continues to maintain its well-won reputation for speed and safety, as one of the best regulated *tappal* routes on this side of India. We had a most satisfactory proof of this the other day, when we received our English packets, overland, more than 36 hours earlier than by the subsidised steamer. And this, too, be it known, under most disadvantageous circumstances, taking into consideration the state of the weather, the heaviness of the roads, and the somewhat inferior description of cattle supplied by the contractor.

INDIAN ROADS.

In our eagerness to extend our railway and irrigation projects, are we not in some danger of losing sight of the very important fact, that unless these are accompanied by a comprehensive system of main and branch roads we cannot hope for much increased security either from famine or from political difficulties? The present policy of the Government of India is to devote a small percentage of revenue to making roads, and it is perhaps near the truth to say that less than a quarter of a million sterling is all that is spent annually over the whole of India for this purpose. Taking Rs. 10,000 as the average cost per mile of all classes of roads in various parts of the country, this sum would give us, say, 250 miles of main and branch roads per year, and on the assumption—a safe one—that for every 100 miles of railway or canal we require another 100 miles of road feeders, the above rate of progress would scarcely give India a decent road system by the end of the present century!

The cross-country track has, no doubt, served India for centuries after a fashion, but in an age of railways telegraphs, and canals it is an anachronism. Neither railways nor canals can be worked to their full capabilities if they are fed by roads that are closed for five or six months in the year. It is presumed that there is no one so insane as to urge that made roads are less necessary in India than in other countries, even disregarding their character as feeders of railways. Roads, even when not directly, are indirectly largely reproductive to a State. This, though difficult to prove in figures, is recognized all the world over. How is it then that India, with its magnificent credit and unbounded future, is allowed to lag behind in this respect?

The difficulty is of course money, but this difficulty may at once vanish if roads can only be looked upon as works no less urgently requisite for the country than railways and canals. Instead of charging the present generation with the construction of our roads at a snail's pace, raise the money by a funded loan, and let India have her *roads at once*, and pay a yearly tax for the use of them. If India could be polled to-morrow on this, there would be no doubt as to the answer. Three millions sterling would give this country the nucleus of a splendid road system, and this could be done without extra establishment in three years. It is within the mark to say that the present staff of P. W. Engineers could spend say ten times the amount on roads they are now allowed. As it is now, establishments are kept up on work road to expend some trifling allotment in twelve months, which they could easily dispose of, if necessary, in one month; and the money is frittered away year after year by different officers, who, never hoping to see their work completed, cannot be expected to take a real interest in the work, or display that energy that would be shown, as a matter of course, if they could be allowed to see some definite result from their labour.—*Pioneer.*

CHANDA COAL.

Though the Chanda seam (writes the *Jubbulpore Chronicle*) is the last that has been discovered in the Central Provinces we notice it first, as there can be no doubt that if this measure should turn out so well as has been reported on it, by the geologist specially deputed to examine it, the prospects of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway will be very favourably affected. Specimens of this coal have been furnished to the Great Indian Peninsular Railway and the East Indian Railway Companies for trial. The former has not pronounced favourably on it, and it remains to be seen what the specimen sent up to Jumalpore will turn out like. Probably, as has been suggested, the mere fact of the Great Indian Peninsular heretofore using English coal rendered it improbable that a favourable report could be given by its officers on the Chanda coal, and it may also be noted that the seam has not been worked to any depth as yet. There is not the least doubt on this point, that the seam is of great length whatever its depth and quality may be. The Sawtpoora outcrops which are to be found in the districts of Nursingpore, Hoshungabad, Chind warra and Baitool will play a very prominent part in the material progress of the Central Provinces. We regret that the working of both the Pench valley and the Hoshungabad mines was stopped by the falling through of the transaction with a Cawnpore firm in connection with the former; and by unaccountable tardiness of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company in regard to the latter. This Railway Company has since been allowed to work the Pench fields gratuitously for two years. The Nerbudda Company is pushing on its operations; the last phase being the occupation of land to lay a line of rail from the mines to the Great Indian Peninsular line which runs into Jubbulpore. When we mention the outcrops in the Nagpore and Jubbulpore districts, we sum up all the discovered seams, though it is reasonable to expect from geological inferences that many other seams are latent. There is so much to be gained by the Government in permitting the opening out of the seams which are considered comparatively insignificant, that we would advocate the leasing of such outcrops as that of Lameta Ghat on the lightest possible royalty, if not quite free of charge. Or, licenses may be given to persons, desirous of quarrying the coal, for a month, six months, or any other period, and charges accordingly made on the licenses. There is no hope of the Lameta Ghat mine ever being contracted for by any large Company unless there is proof that the measure will pay; and this cannot be determined until we know more about the extent of the seam. This coal was used by the late Mr. Walker, for burning his bricks, and answered admirably for that purpose. An excellent paper has been put forward recently in India by Mr. Fryar, mining geologist in connection with the geological survey of India, in which he has offered some valuable suggestions for improving the system of coal mining in this country. As the views of a practical man, we hope to see the Government give the widest publicity to it, as there is very much to be learnt from it by many who are now entering upon the great work of coal mining in India.

BOMBAY.

Obstructive Share Brokers.—On Monday last four native brokers were fined by Mr. Nana Morojee in the sum of ten rupees each, for causing an obstruction in Medow Street.

Accident.—On Monday last, a Hindoo boy, aged about ten years, named Bhickoo Govind, and employed in the Albert Spinning Mills, had his thigh accidentally broken by being caught in a strap. The boy was immediately conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

Export of Cotton.—From a statement submitted to Government by the Officiating Commissioner of Customs, we see that during the month of June last, 42,342,608 lbs. of cotton, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,53,60,197, were shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports.

The Chief Justice.—There is a rumour that on Sir Barnes Peacock, Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta, proceeding shortly to England, Sir Richard Couch, Chief Justice of the High Court at Bombay, is likely to succeed him, and that Mr. Justice Westropp will succeed the latter.

A Novel System of Theft.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, two men named Wullee Alee and Chuttoo Jamalkhan were charged with stealing lead pipes. It seems that they had been in the practice of cutting the leaden water supply pipes, carrying off the lead, and selling it. They were ordered to receive twelve stripes each.

The late Widow Marriage.—At the sixth monthly meeting of the Widow Marriage Association held on Saturday last, it was resolved to deposit the sum of two thousand rupees in the names of trustees, for the benefit of Venubai, the lady whose remarriage on the 15th of June last is now a wellknown event in the annals of Western India.—*Indu Prakash.*

Cholera in Poona.—We regret very much to hear that cholera is raging in the city to a great extent. In one family alone three cases within the short space of three days proved fatal, a mother and two grown up sons. It is evident that the sanitary condition of the city must be defective, as disease instead of decreasing appears on the increase, and we therefore hope that the Municipality will lose no time in endeavouring to improve it.—*Poona Observer.*

Death of a Parsee Lady.—We regret to announce the death of Bai Dinbai, the wife of Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, lately an additional member of the Legislative Council of Bombay. The deceased lady was much respected in the Parsee community, and was remarkable for her intelligence and kindliness of feeling. Her funeral was largely attended; and on the occasion of the third day's ceremony the sum of Rs. 11,500 was subscribed by her husband, her family, and from her own private funds, to be devoted to several charitable purposes.

Grant Medical College.—We are glad to learn from a very trustworthy source that Mr. J. B. Peile, the present Director of Public Instruction, has recommended to Government to found eighty stipends in connection with the vernacular classes attached or to be attached to the Grant Medical College. These are to be divided according to the population speaking the different vernacular languages of the Presidency, viz., forty for the Marathi, twenty for the Gujarati, ten for the Canarese, and ten for the Sindhi population.—*Indu Prakash.*

A Row at the Bunder.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Magistrate, George Allan, Erasian, a civil engineer, was brought up on two charges. The first was that of assaulting a buggywallah named Sulliman Oosman. It seemed that defendant had been in the buggy but quarrelled with the driver and assaulted him, for which he was fined Rs. 3, the driver to receive Rs. 2 of that as compensation. In the course of the row two lads named William O'Brien and Mathew Holland interfered, and defendant knocked them over the quay. Holland struck out and kept above water, but O'Brien could not swim, and was rather ill before he could be rescued. Allan was fined Rs. 6 for the latter assault. Shaik Ahmed, a police constable, had so distinguished himself in rescuing O'Brien, that the magistrate awarded him Rs. 5.

Charge of Forgery.—Some time since, it will be recollected, we reported a case in the Small Cause Court in which Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba recommended the defendant to lodge an information against two Marwarrees for forgery and giving false evidence. The circumstances were that Gooma Ludha and Googha Dalla sued Mowjee Madhowjee for the amount of a bill of Rs. 230. The Judge was of opinion that the rate of monthly interest had been altered from 2 to 12½ per cent., and recommended the defendant to lodge an information before a police magistrate and volunteered to give his evidence against the Marwarrees. That advice was followed, and the case came on before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday in the Fort Police Court. Mr. Shantaram appeared for the complainant, and Dr. Barton for the defence. After hearing Mr. Canoba and other witnesses, the magistrate committed the defendants for trial at the Criminal Sessions on a charge of forgery or using forged documents as genuine knowing them to be forged, and with having given false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

Theft of Jewellery at the Grant Road Station.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Julab Tajoo and Peera Julab were again placed before Mr. Showell, and charged with the theft of gold, silver, and pearl ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,646, the property of Dewcurn Javairchund; and Jewa Wully, and Muryam, woman, with dishonestly receiving or retaining the stolen property. Moolchund Cullianjee, an embroiderer, went to bathe on Sunday last in the Moombadavi tank, when he struck the box before the court with his foot. He took it out and gave it to a policeman. Meer Abdool Ally, a police constable in the detective branch, said that on the 26th ultimo, the first prisoner and others, who were in custody on suspicion of having been concerned in the theft, were made over to his charge by the Deputy Commissioner of Police for enquiry. The first prisoner made a statement, in consequence of which witness and others went to a chawl near the Mombadavi tank, in which all the prisoners lived. The prisoner took them into a stable in the chawl and pointed out a pit, where he said the second prisoner had concealed the jewellery. The pit was dug but nothing was found. The second prisoner was then arrested, and a portion of the missing property was found at a place he pointed out. On the third and fourth prisoners being afterwards arrested, one of them gave up the remaining ornaments. A number of other witnesses were examined, after which the magistrate discharged the fourth prisoner against whom there was no evidence, and committed the other three to stand their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Departure of a Missionary.—A numerously attended meeting of the friends and members of the S.P.G. native Marathi congregation of Sonapore and Camateepoora took place on Monday night at the Mission House and residence of the Rev. James Taylor, Marathi missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Girgaum, for the purpose of presenting him and Mrs. Taylor with addresses expressive of their sympathy with them, and regret at their departure, for a time at least, from Bombay, a step rendered necessary by the serious illness of Mrs. Taylor. The addresses, which accompanied a handsomely carved sandalwood work-box and a beautifully bound copy of the Holy Scriptures, made special reference to the active interest taken by Mr. Taylor in the temporal and social as well as the spiritual welfare of the natives. And especially, as Mrs. Taylor, notwithstanding weakness and ill health, had taken pains to acquire a knowledge of the Marathi tongue, so as to be able to communicate with native women, and personally superintend a girls' school which has very much improved under her care. Reference was also made to the diligent pastoral visitations among the poor, and the valued pulpit ministry of Mr. Taylor, whose sermons, full of instruction, had not failed to reach their hearer's hearts. And prayers were offered and earnest hopes expressed as well for Mrs. Taylor's recovery, as also that Mr. Taylor might return and resume his ministry among them. Mr. Taylor acknowledged the presentation in a few appropriate words, assuring the friends that they would live in his memory however distant he might be, and exhorted them to be steadfast in the faith, watchful against temptation, and diligent in the use of the means of grace. He also reciprocated their expressions of regret at his sudden and unexpected departure, and joined in the hope that he might renew his labours amongst them at no distant date. The departure of the rev. gentleman is regretted not only on the ground of the small number of missionaries employed here, but more especially as it is understood that Mr. Taylor had been engaged, with Major Candy and others, on a revised translation of the Book of Common Prayer into the Marathi tongue—a work for which he was well qualified. Among other friends present were the Revs. Wm. Brown Keer; J. St. Diago; Mr. T. Williams, of the Guzerathi Mission, and late of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; Abdool Salaam, Mr. Gregory, and two or three other native catechists. Mr. Taylor is expected to leave the port to-day in the ship British Admiral via the Cape for Liverpool.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Saugor Island, 2nd, 4-55 P.M.—Mail steamer Candia passed down outward bound.

Galle, 3rd, 11-45 A.M.—French mail steamer Cambodge sailed for Suez at 9 hours.

Galle, 3rd, 12-45 A.M.—French mail steamer Hooghly sailed for China at 12-15.

Galle, 3rd, 1 P.M.—French mail steamer Meinam sailed for Calcutta at 12-30.

SIR AUGUSTUS SPENCER.

(*Poona Observer.*)

From intelligence received from England we understand Sir A. Spencer will leave for India on Friday next, and so may be expected to arrive in Bombay on or about the 27th instant. His Excellency Lord Napier's movements are at present uncertain, but it is believed he will remain in Poona until relieved by the coming Chief.

An English correspondent informs us that it is generally believed by those behind the scenes at the Horse Guards, that in the event of His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala declining the Commander-in-Chiefship of India on its becoming vacant next year, the same will be conferred on Sir Augustus, Spencer, K.C.B., and that the command of the Bombay Army would be offered to to Major General the Hon'ble A. Gordon, C.B.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE ANNULLED IN A CASE OF FORGERY.

The Queen vs. Gungaram Maljee.

The accused, Gungaram Maljee, was tried before Mr F. Lloyd, Session Judge of Poona, and a jury, on a charge of using as genuine a forged document, under section 471 of the Indian Penal Code, and, being found guilty by the latter, was sentenced by the former to be transported for a term of ten years.

On the above conviction and sentence a petition was presented to the High Court on behalf of the accused The case came on for argument on the 22nd ultimo, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, when Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Pandurang Balibhudra, appeared on behalf of the accused; and Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradass appeared for Government. Mr. Macpherson contended that the accused, being charged under section 471 of the Indian Penal Code with using as genuine a forged document, was not triable by a jury, as section 466, which provides punishment for forging or using as genuine documents not being of the nature of those alluded to in sections 466 and 467, gave the maximum amount of punishment to be only two years. The Session Judge tried to give jurisdiction to the jury, because he considered the document in this case to be a valuable security, the using or forging of which was under section 467 punishable with transportation for life or imprisonment extending to a period of ten years. If he thought the document to be a valuable security, he should have specifically laid a charge under section 467, so that the accused might have an opportunity to adduce evidence to show it was not a document of that nature. Mr. Dhirajlal on the other hand argue that the construction of a document was a point of law for the decision of the Judge alone. The document in question was considered by the Judge to be a valuable security; the charge of using which was triable by a jury.

Decision of the High Court.—In this case the prisoner is charged under section 471 of the Indian Penal Code for simply using a forged instrument. He is convicted under the same section, and then, because the Session Judge considered the document forged was of the nature of those mentioned in section 467 and not a simple document, as in section 465, he passed sentence upon the prisoner of ten years' transportation. We consider that the proceedings of the Session Judge must be set aside, as the charge should have been distinctly of using a forged document of the nature of those set forth in section 467, as unless it was so, the Session Judge had no jurisdiction to try the case with a jury, which he did. There was not even a charge to the jury as to the nature of the document. We are therefore constrained to annul the proceedings, and direct that prisoner be retried on whatsoever charge the magistrate may deem right, either using a forged document of the nature of those mentioned in section 467 or any other charge the magistrate may deem right. Conviction and sentence annulled.

HIGH COURT SUITS.

The following suits were called before Mr. Justice Westropp in the High Court yesterday:—

The cost of applications.

Mr. Farran applied for a postponement of a suit at the instance of Heerjee Jeenah against Govindjee Dholla.

The Judge—The application might have been made more economically in chambers.

Mr. Farran replied that the case was on the list for that day, and Sir Charles Sargent was in chambers, so that the application could not have been received.

The Judge—The application might have been made yesterday. However it is for your benefit that it was not. (A laugh.) I shall postpone it for three months, but am not in favour of any more, postponements for it is one of the1868 suits.

An "invisible attorney:" irregularity by a barrister.

Mr. Green appeared for Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia and others in a suit against Hormusjee Manockjee Dakwalla, and applied for decree on a mortgage to the amount of Rs. 10,500 with interest, or for power, failing payment, to sell the mortgaged property.

Serjeant Atkinson—I was instructed in this case only this morning to apply for a postponement of the hearing, and I have just returned the brief on the ground that no affidavit had been made stating the reasons for the adjournment.

Mr. Green replied that the case had been called and no such motion had been made, so that he apprehended it must be proceeded with.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson said he was now without a brief; and Mr. Green was proceeding to open the case, when

Mr. Tyabjee said—I have just been instructed on behalf of this man, and it seems that his metha is not here and he wishes for delay.

Some confusion here took place at the bar, after which.

Serjeant Atkinson explained—The confusion, my lord, has arisen from this, that Mr. Tyabjee has got the very brief that I held. (A laugh.)

The Judge—There seems to be irregularity in this, Mr. Tyabjee.

Mr. Tyabjee—No, my lord, I have only just been instructed in this matter.

Mr. Green—The defendant was served on the 19th July and has not suggested any defence; he has paid some of the interest on the mortgage.

In the course of some remarks defendant said he admitted the debt and only wanted time, so that he might borrow money from other sources to pay the plaintiffs; and Mr. Green said the plaintiffs did not wish to imprison defendant, but only to get decree or power to sell after the requisite six months had elapsed.

The Judge—I am not altogether clear, Mr. Tyabjee, that it is quite regular for you to appear in this suit.

Mr. Tyabjee—I have just been instructed from Mr. Venayekrao's office.

The Judge—By an invisible attorney! (Laughter.)

Mr. Green said, in the course of some remarks as to the interest that it had been paid up to the 15th August 1868 and he asked for interest since that time.

Defendant—That is not correct, I have paid interest for subsequent periods. My metha has gone to Cambay, and I don't know where he has put my book to show what interests he has paid.

The Judge—When do you expect him back?

Defendant—In three or four months. He is sick.

The Judge—The better way in a case of dispute is to refer the matter to the Master to see what is the interest. If this man had been properly advised he would not have had to make an application for postponement. He has not been properly advised. If he had gone to any attorney who knew his business, he would have been told that as a matter of course he would have six months' time.

His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 10,500, principal and simple interest at 12 per cent. to 3rd August 1869 and costs. In the event of any dispute arising between the parties as to amount of interest due, it should be ascertained by the Commissioner. The plaintiffs should have simple interest at six per cent. from the date of the decree. In default of payment within six months of the plaintiffs' interest and costs, the mortgaged premises should be sold by Mr. Fox, Commissioner for taking Accounts, and after deduction of the costs and expenses of such sale the surplus should be paid to the defendant.

A borrowed defence.

Mr. Macpherson appeared in a suit, at the instance of Dhirajlall Moolchund, against Dulsookram Kevaldass.

Defendant appeared personally, and asked postponement for a month, as he did not have his books in Bombay.

The Judge—He borrowed that from the last case.

Mr. Macpherson—And his books would not help him much, for the suit is to recover Rs. 1,295, due under a bond on personal security. It was payable by instalments, the last of which was due in December 1867; but there is a provision that if any of the payments was not made when due, the whole should become due in July 1867. None of the instalments have been paid, and hence this suit.

Defendant stated in reply to a question that he did not remember having made any payment.

Mr. Macpherson—There is a condition that he should endorse every payment on the bond.

The Judge—And if he does not remember making payment, there is a vehement presumption that he has not paid.

Mr. Macpherson said in reply to his lordship that he was not inclined to give the defendant a month's delay as the bond was for an amount arising out of defendant's defalcations when in plaintiff's service.

His Lordship remarked that no doubt defendant had thought the absence of the book was the reason for six months being granted on the previous case and so borrowed the defence for his own case.

Defendant said in reply to counsel that he did not recollect signing the bond.

Mr. Macpherson (to the interpreter)—Tell him the only thing that saved him before from going to the police court was signing this bond, and that he may go now if he answers so.

The Judge—Is it necessary to press the question? It is for him to prove otherwise.

Mr. Macpherson—Yes; but I think it is rather impertinent in him to answer in that way.

Decree was given for the amount claimed, with interest at 6 per cent., costs, and speedy execution.

A partnership account.

Soondercee Govindjee sued Khimjee Ragowjee for Rs. 1,436 for an adjusted account of money lent by one partner to another to forward the business. Mr. Ferguson appeared for the plaintiff and obtained decree with interest at 6 per cent. and costs.

Non-liability of agents.

Memon Ally Jakaria and another sued William Hoadley to recover the amount of an account.

Mr. McCulloch appeared for the defendant and denied any partnership, and produced a newspaper advertisement to the effect that the defendant's were only agents for James Hoadley. The plaintiffs took a contract from one James Hoadley for a building at Bholeshwur under the Municipality, and now they proceeded not against this James Hoadley who had gone home for his health, but against his agents who had a power of attorney to manage his business out here, and against whom the plaintiffs had no action. Plaintiffs entered into a contract with James Hoadley and they knew that perfectly well.

Mr. Macpherson for the plaintiffs—When my learned friend is finished I shall state some facts that I think will get your lordship to accede to my request for leave to get the plaint amended.

Mr. McCulloch—And if that were done, we should then have to decide whether it should be set in the long cause or short cause list, for we say that the measurements and things of that sort are not made up.

Mr. Macpherson—We have Mr. Hoadley's signature for the measurements, and there need be no question about that.

The Judge—Well, you see you have brought the wrong parties.

Mr. Macpherson replied that one of the defendants had been acting as agents for James Hoadley, with whom plaintiffs had the contract, and they had been in communication for a settlement, and got notice of this suit; but had never given notice that they would make this objection till twenty minutes past ten that morning, when a copy of the proceedings was demanded. He asked liberty to change the name in the summons, and he thought his lordship would permit it as no one would be damnified in any way.

The Judge—He might be damnified, or whoever represents him.

Mr. McCulloch said there had been communications some of them of a peculiar character, but as these had terminated unfavourably, the defendants were entitled to say they had entered into negotiations merely as a matter of grace.

Mr. Macpherson remarked there could be no question as to the list on which to enter the cause, for they had Hoadley's signature for several items of the account.

Mr. McCulloch—That is only for materials. My learned friend is misinstructed.

The Judge—You should be cautious and not swallow all the instructions you receive from a native contractor.

Mr. Macpherson—It is not a native contractor. I have been instructed by a European, or a person that is not a native.

His Lordship remarked, after some further conversation, that there had been a mistake in bringing this suit.

Mr. Macpherson—A mistake that would not have occurred if we had been told of this objection.

His Lordship said it was very common throughout the Mofussil that the agent sued and was sued, but when a man employed an attorney he was supposed to know who to sue. Had the defendants given timely notice of their intention to take advantage of the objection and Mr. Macpherson then asked leave to amend his schedule, he should have considered the defendants' claim for costs. Had they been a little more timely and candid he would have given them their costs; but by holding their peace they had beguiled the plaintiffs into coming there, and so costs were refused. He would allow Mr. Macpherson to amend his plaint by striking out one of the names—that of the agents—and leaving that of the principal defendant, James Hoadley, and a written statement would be called for.

(Before Sir Charles Sargent.)

Khullucksdeena Khalfanbhoy, who was represented by Mr. Marriott, brought a suit against Bebee Sahib, widow, and others, regarding a mortgage debt. Plaintiff had lent to the defendants Rs. 8,000, and in respect of the loan held a mortgage on a piece of land with a dwelling-house thereon in the Bhendy Bazaar, of which defendants were owners. The mortgage deed was dated 21st November 1866, and it provided for repayment on 21st November 1867, and, amongst other things, that after one month's notice from that date, the mortgagee should be entitled to take possession of the property.

One of the defendants, grandson of the Bebee Sahib, who appeared in Court, admitted the claim, said he had no defence, but wanted time to pay. His mother, he said, was at Baroda, and he wanted time till she should return to Bombay. His Lordship explained to him that all that would be done would be to put the plaintiff into possession of the property; the property would still belong to the defendants, and the plaintiff would have to account for the rent, &c.

William Harbord & Co. sued Vunsedhur Parthoodas for Rs. 20,897-13-0 and interest, redrafts drawn by the plaintiffs' firm in England on account of six several consignments of wool sent to England by defendant. In each case the amount which plaintiff drew was more than the amount which the wool fetched in England, and accordingly the plaintiffs' firm drew upon the defendant here for the difference, but in no one case was the bill accepted by defendant. Decree was granted for the amount claimed, with interest from the date of the different bills becoming due, at 9 per cent. per annum, till payment, interest on the judgment at 6 percent., costs, and speedy execution.

THE STRANDING OF THE BARQUE ALEXANDRA.

The court of enquiry to investigate the circumstances which led to the stranding of the British barque Alexandra sat at Madras on Wednesday last week. Present—Mr. T. G. Clarke and Captain J. B. Crowther. The following judgment was delivered by Mr. Clarke:—Having, agreeably to the orders of Government, investigated the circumstances under which the British barque Alexandra was lost on the morning of the 9th July 1869, and having, as provided for under section 4 Act XV. of 1863, furnished the commander, William Edwards, and the chief and second officers, Robson and Grant, with a statement of the case, and the enquiry having been concluded, we now state, in open court, as required under section 5 of Act XV. of 1862, the decision to which we have come. We have carefully weighed all the evidence taken by us. From the evidence brought forward, it appears that the barque Alexandra, of 547 tons, in command of Captain W. Edwards, left Madras at 1 P.M., on Thursday, 8th July, bound for Liverpool, with a full general cargo, the vessel being well found and efficient in all respects. On first leaving the Madras roads the Alexandra stood south with the wind at the east and continued doing so until 6 P.M., the wind then blowing southward, the ship was tacked to the eastward. At midnight she was again tacked, thus standing in shore and heading from west to west, south-west on the port tack, wind from south to south by west moderate, and the weather fine. After seeing the vessel put about, Captain Edwards, who was then suffering from a fever caught while at the Mauritius, went below soon after midnight, leaving orders with Mr. Grant, the second officer, whose watch it was, that a good look-out should be kept, and saying that the vessel might probably be able to remain standing in until 5 A.M., but that he was to be called immediately land should be seen. No particular orders were given by Captain Edwards regarding heaving the lead; but he states it was a standing order in the ship that the lead should be used when near land, and he had no apprehensions as regards the vessel's safety on leaving the deck, and did not anticipate that the land would have been made so soon again after standing off it for six hours and a quarter. To the best of the captain's knowledge the lead was *not* made use of. At 3 A.M. the Madras light was sighted, and the second officer called the captain and informed him of the same, who is stated to have replied that as it was the Madras light it was all right. At 4 A.M. the captain was again called by the same officer and, on being informed how the vessel was going, and the bearing of the light, stated that no land was to be seen, directed that the ship should be allowed to go on easily, as the landwind would soon be off, and that a good look-out should be kept for the land. The Alexandra was then under all plain sail, excepting the royals, and going at the rate of 5½ to 6 knots per hour, heading west by south and the wind southerly. At 4 A.M. Mr. Robson, the chief officer, took charge of the watch. This officer, at about one minute past 4, saw the land and immediately reported the same to the captain who quickly came on deck and ordered all hands to be turned out for the purpose of putting the ship about. The helm was put hard-a-lee, but the vessel only came up two points and then took the ground. The sails were at once thrown all aback, but that failing to have any good effect, a kedge first with lines, and afterwards the stream anchor with hawser, were run out and every means used to have the vessel got afloat again, but without the least success. The Alexandra soon drove very close in shore, became bilged and was finally abandoned and sold as a wreck. The commander seems to have reckoned too confidently in judging, and acting upon such supposition that the land could not have been made again so soon as actually happended to be the case and clearly ought to have tacked out again at 4 o'clock. He also certainly acted remisely, both in not giving particular orders regarding the use of the lead, and in not coming on deck on either occasion when the sighting of the Madras light was reported to him, in order that he might personally observe the vessel's position and give the proper orders thereupon. We are, however of opinion that some consideration is due to the indifferent state of Captain Edwards's health at the time in question, and have consequently dealt more leniently with him than we would otherwise have been disposed to do, as, in fact, is obviously shown by our awarding to Captain Edwards only three months' suspension of his certificate. The chief officer, Mr. Robson, to the best of our judgment, as arrived at from the evidence before us, did not act with the care or decision which was rightly to be expected of him. The Alexandra had been standing for some hours in towards the land, and the Madras light was in sight, yet he took no cast of the lead, or proper bearing of the light, and did not soon go forward to see that a good look-out was being kept and ascertain if the land was visible from there, himself, although it comes out in evidence that a boy of little experience was actually alone set to so important a duty. We likewise think that it ought to have occurred to him that the vessel was very close to the land, and that it was his duty to have forthwith taken steps for putting the ship about himself and not waited for calling and getting the commander on deck. In adjudging his certificate to be suspended for only six months, we have taken into consideration the circumstance of Mr. Robson's having been so short a time on deck before the Alexandra got aground. The second officer, Mr. Grant, appears to have placed implicit faith in the master's management of the ship and not deemed it at all necessary to go beyond his orders to ensure her safety. In his case we have judged that a caution to be more careful in future on similar occasions is all that is necessary. It is in evidence before us that the look-out is entrusted to apprentice boys. In the present case, lastly, to a boy whose age last birthday was only sixteen years, when the vessel grounded. Although it is said to be the practice in small ships, yet we cannot too strongly deprecate the practice as fraught with immediate risk of great danger.

PORT CANNING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Port Canning Company was held on Thursday, July 29, at Calcutta. Mr. W. Swinhoe in the chair.

The Chairman stated that the meeting was originally convened for the 15th July, but in consequence of its being subsequently discovered that the balance-sheet could not be got ready in time to be delivered to all the shareholders, seven clear days before the meeting, the board resolved to drop the proceedings as to that meeting, and issued a new notice for a fresh meeting called for to-day. The chairman, after reading the advertisement convening the meeting, stated that the report had been issued to all the shareholders, and it would be perhaps as well if he were to read it. (Report read.) The chairman then stated that there were some points which were touched upon in the report, about which he thought it necessary to give some explanation. It stated that no money had been spent in making fresh clearances, but only in finishing those which had been commenced, and in putting their establishments in better trim. In consequence of this they got a very favourable crop, and in some instances better rents from the ryots. Bad debts to the extent of Rs. 16,116 had been struck off the accounts of the Ellengunge division, and Rs. 12,000 off the Mena Khan accounts. In former accounts these sums were brought in as what the land would yield, but owing to the cyclone, these expectations were not realised, and the sum was obliged to be written off as bad. An apology was due to the shareholders for the rice mill not having been brought to work as soon as contemplated. At the last annual meeting, the directors said that the mill would be ready in about three months from that time, but when they entered fully into the matter, they found a longer time would be required as there was no one to explain, the different fittings, and after the machinery was put up, a number of trials had to be made to see that everything was properly in order. It was then discovered that the husking mills worked very well, but the dressing mills at first did not turn out rice as clean as could be wished. This was in consequence of the mills having been set too low, and they had to be raised and adjusted on iron pedestals. This occupied more time, and it was only lately that they had been so adjusted, and were really at work. They now turned out capitally dressed rice, samples of which were on the table. The next subject to which he would refer was with reference to the Bunkur land. The Government had resolved upon the resumption of the bunkurs which were leased to the company. The Government did this on the strength of a clause which gave them power to resume the bunkurs upon giving six months' notice. The Government originally advertised to let the bunkurs, or, in other words, the right to cut wood in the Soonderbuns for a period of five years, and also advertised to lease the julkurs. These were put up to auction, and the company purchased the greater portion of the leases, and subsequently got the remainder of the leases into their hands. This had given rise to a great deal of jealousy, and complaints of oppression were made against the Company. At the time the leases were sold, the seller said that the right of the Government to resume the lands by giving six month's notice was only put in to meet the case of private persons who wished to purchase plots of land for the purposes of reclamation. Government, however, took advantage of this clause, and gave the company notice of its intention to resume the lands. The directors then wrote to the Government, denying that any oppression by them or by their servants had taken place, and challenged every enquiry, but in spite of this the Bengal Government decided against them, and ordered the resumption of the land. The directors then appealed to the Governor General, and he also decided against them. At that time, Mr. Rose, who had business which called him to Lucknow, went up to Simla at the request of the directors, and had an interview with the Governor General on the subject. His Excellency said that it had been conveyed to the Government that there had been acts of oppression on the part of the company's servants, and as nothing had been done towards the reclamation of the land, the Government had determined upon resuming it. The only case of any moment which was brought against the company was the case of Mr. Davis, who was an officer of the company. In that case Mr. Davis was arrested without any charge, and was taken to Jessore, when a number of witnesses were got together, and he was charged with shooting at some people. From Jessore the case was transferred to Khoolnah, and from there he was sent down to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions in Calcutta. Three counsels were retained by Government for the prosecution, but when the case came on, the Advocate-General said there was no case to go to the jury. Not a single witness was called to support the charge, and the jury were only sworn formally, to give a verdict of acquittal. The fact was that there had been no case of oppression at all. The directors had appealed to the Secretary of State in this matter. On other matters, the Viceroy seemed to be very favourable towards the company. He (the chairman) had Mr. Rose's letter before him, but, perhaps, he had better not read it, as it might be considered to be a private letter. In the last paragraph of it, however, Mr. Rose said he was sure the company had a sincere well-wisher in His Excellency. The julkur leases were on the same footing as the bunkurs, and were treated by the Bengal Government nearly in the same way. The Government had decided that it had no right to sell the land, and after all the considerable expenditure which the company had gone into in the matter, the leases were taken away without rhyme or reason, the Government merely saying that the land was private property. The directors had called upon the Canning Municipality for the payment of the interest due on the debentures, which amounted to Rs. 27,000, but as the money was not paid, a suit had been entered against the Municipality. He did not know what defence could be taken, but he had seen an advertisement in the newspapers stating that the company had agreed to change the debentures for land at Canning. This was not so; an offer was at one time made to purchase land, but no reply was given, and the matter fell to the ground.

Mr. Pritchard remarked that he had heard that one ground of defence would be that the debentures were not presented at the time of the demand, and that if the debentures had been presented the money would have been forthcoming.

The Chairman said the debentures could be easily presented, but there was nothing in the Act which required this to be done. If any further explanation was desired by any shareholder, he would be happy to give all the information in his power. He would now move the adoption of the report.

Baboo Tincowrie Doss said he would like to address the meeting on the subject of the financial position of the company. Upon the subject of the shares returned by Mr. Schiller, he did not see how these cancelled shares could be considered to be a profit divisible among the shareholders. Mr. Schiller did not pay a single cowrie for the shares, and to put them down as profit was simply putting a fictitious value upon their estates. What ought to be done would be to adjust the account altogether and write the shares off. Among the assets was a sum of Rs. 3,00,471 due by the Asiatic Bank. The amount due by the bank was originally Rs. 3,67,000, but of this sum Rs. 67,000 had been realised. The directors could not say how much of the remaining 3 lacs would be recovered, and the probability was that a large portion would have to be wiped off as a bad debt, and yet they persisted in putting the whole down in the accounts as an asset which was recoverable. The debts of the company, if not wiped off soon, would render its financial position a hopeless one. On the liability side of the account there was a sum of Rs. 3,66,000 which ought to be paid off speedily, and which was borrowed to pay off the debentures as they became due. The previous year this debt stood at Rs. 2,15,000, and this year had increased to the astounding sum of Rs. 3,66,000 owing, not including interest and commission. If measures were not speedily taken to pay off this debt, the company would very soon find itself to be bankrupt. It would have been better, instead of writing off a sum on the back of scrip, which represented indeed only a fictitious dividend, to adjust the accounts properly, and find out what the actual position of the company was.

The Chairman, in reply, said that the 300 shares which the company got back from Mr. Schiller were appropriated to stock, and this was done by the advice and with the sanction of the auditor. It was only right that the shareholders should get the benefit of these shares. It was wished by many people to write off a sum of Rs. 200 per share, but it was found impossible to write off more than Rs. 150. With respect to the debts of the company, the chairman said, with reference to the remarks made by Baboo Tincowrie Doss, that the company had many struggles and difficulties during the last two years, and were obliged to borrow with respect to the sum set down as due by the Asiatic Bank, that the accounts were only made up to the end of April last, and since that time another dividend had been paid, and he had received a letter from Mr. Steel, the liquidator of the bank, stating that it was very possible that another, or fourth, dividend would very shortly be paid. They would very likely get back eight annas in the rupee, and might get back the whole. If this sum were wiped off, of course whatever sum they might receive hereafter, would come in as profit.

Baboo Tincowrie Doss said it would be better to wipe the sum off, and then whatever was paid on account of it hereafter, would come in as profit.

Mr. A. G. Roussac stated that he quite concurred with the remarks made by Baboo Tincowrie Doss on the subject of the accounts, although he did not think that gentleman had gone far enough in his strictures. He (Mr. Roussac) would rather see this Rs. 150, which it was proposed to write off scrip, struck off, and put to wipe out the liabilities of the company. Mr. Roussac then proceeded to refer to the items in the accounts. He would refer to the "great tank" which was set down in the accounts at Rs. 4,03,586. When he (Mr. Roussac) was last down at Canning he saw this dock, as it was called, and it was fast relapsing into jungle. It could never have been near the enormous value which was set down for it. With regard to the Ellengunge dockyard, the foreshore account, and the tramway, which were set down at Rs. 5,14,058, he would appeal to any one, whether these works ought to be set down at even half that value. Next, with regard to the item "Port Canning Hotel shares, Rs. 40,000," and another one of Rs. 4,000 for the furniture of the hotel, Mr. Roussac said that he believed the hotel was mortgaged for a very large sum, and if the creditor chose to press his claim, the hotel company would be obliged to go into liquidation, and they would not get a far

LONDON GAIETIES.

A "LADY CORRESPONDENT" of the *Madras Mail*, giving an account of the Queen's Drawing Room, says—The Queen looked better than she has done for some time. She has discarded some of the tulle she wore by way of cap, and a tiara of diamonds quite superseded the widow's weeds. She only remained an hour, and then the Princess Louisa took her place. Everybody wishes to pass before the Queen, and is disappointed if she does not, but the Princess receives most gracefully. What with the beauty of the palace, the numerous uniforms of beefeaters, gentlemen-at-arms, officers, and ambassadors, the sight is well worth seeing. The lions on this occasion were the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and his two sons, who are being greatly feted with us just now. The picture gallery which runs the whole length of the suite is filled with a fine selection of Dutch and Flemish pictures and some others. Here, when they have passed the Queen, the people promenade a little, and show their toilettes to full perfection. There is no style of dress so becoming as court dress; the plumes, the cloud-like effect of the tulle veils, and the pretty trains gathered up on to the arms are calculated to do ample justice to the charms of the fair sex. Every train had a panier of some kind, in fact in England just now we are panier mad. Everybody wears them and on all occasions. Blue and green the favorite colours. Most of the train were trimmed with old lace caught up with flowers, worn over puffed tuffle skirts trimmed with the same colour as the train. Double frillings at the back of the dress which are now being introduced, remind one of the ruffs of our ancestors, and the hair is much worn turned over a high cushion in front with a shower of curls on the shoulders for full dress occasions. The prevailing fashion for morning toilette is to dress the hair very high, a thick plait coming about two inches from the forehead with a great coil of hair at the back.

We are living in the metropolis just now, the usual life of excitement and fever, peculiar to a London season. Balls, dinners, fetes and receptions follow each other quickly enough, too quickly, alas, for it becomes hard work for an habituée to appear at half the places to which she is asked. Some of the best parties given of late have been the Duchess of Marlborough's, Mrs. Washington Hibbert's and Lady Arabella Hesketh's. Tableaux Vivants are the rage just now in fashionable life, they are most exquisitely done with grand scenic effects and lovely dresses and properties. Lady Diana Beauclerk, the sister of the Duke of St. Alban's, distinguishes herself greatly therein. She is a young lady who is winning laurels in the literary world too; a book she wrote on Norway was the book of the season last year, and her novel "True-Love," just published, promises to be equally popular.

THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA.

AS DESCRIBED IN BELL'S LIFE.

THE long-expected fight for the Championship of the United States came off on June 12th on Foster's Island, in the Mississippi river, 26 miles below St. Louis, Missouri. The combatants were Mike M'Coole (the Champion) and Tom Allen, formerly of Birmingham, England. It has attracted universal attention throughout the United States, and was witnessed by many thousands of spectators from St. Louis, Cincinnatti, New York, Chicago, and all the principal cities of the Union. M'Coole was such a favourite, and so much money was at stake, that fair play was not accorded to Allen, who was comparatively a stranger, and the fight was decided by the referee in M'Coole's favour. Both the combatants resided in St. Louis. The St. Louis papers, however, did justice to the victor, and their accounts were but a reflex of the general sentiment. From them and advices of a correspondent we are enabled to present the following detailed sketch of it.

About twelve o'clock the steamers shoved against the bank on Foster's Island, 26 miles from the city, an island of about 700 acres, and studded with large but scattered trees. Foster, the owner, lives four miles away; Stause, who rents the farm on which the fight took place, seemed not unwilling to see the battle, and brought his scythe to shave off the weeds. It made no difference whether he objected or not; the sort of men around him would have overruled any and all objections. For half an hour they rushed about, looking for a suitable place, then pitched upon one near the bank, and began to drive the stakes; next moved to a better locality, and managed to get the ring enclosed. The ground was carefully cleared of chips, weeds, and inequalities, and was pretty firm and level. But it cost a dozen small fights to get the stakes and ropes into position; brawny men with clubs went about banging at the shins of men to make them stand back. The overlooking trees soon were loaded with human fruit, and one of the old cottonwoods gave way at the root, smashing a dozen men to the ground together, but hurting no one seriously. A way to the top, each tree was crowded with clinging men, who waited for hours in torture to get a good view of the battle. It was intended to have an outer ring, but though it was pitched the crowd rushed over it, smashed the unhappy people who sat in front, and filled the air with eager offers to bet. "One hundred to fifty on M'Coole" was the usual shout, and it hardly ever found response. Nine-tenths of the crowd were evidently in his favour, or expected him to win. At twenty minutes past one Allen entered the ring, a few cheering. M'Coole followed, and the throng yelled. They seated themselves, well wrapped up, in opposite corners. Tom Kelley, who fought Harry Allen, the brother of Tom, and Jerry Donovan of Chicago were M'Coole's seconds; and Butt Riley and Sherman Thurston, his trainer, seconded Allen. These men stripped to the undershirt, rolled up their sleeves, and prepared for work. Jim Cavelick was chosen timekeeper. The umpires were: For Allen, Steve Halloran of Cincinnati; for M'Coole, Jack Looney; and these men set themselves with the seconds to look for a referee. Twenty men were proposed, but some were opposed to be in sympathy with one party or the other; some were thought to be not well enough posted, and several refused to serve. Shrewd fellows! They knew right well what would come to pass when the fight had grown hot, and saw, in advance, the gaping pistols and flashing knives with which fair play is "corrected" in America. More than an hour and a half were consumed in this tedious work. On the part of M'Coole there seemed to be a disposition to take almost any fit man, and M'Coole himself actually asked Thurston, Allen's trainer, to act as umpire—a proposition which showed alike his confidence in himself and in Thurston; but the latter refused, of course. Ryan, Murray, and a dozen others were named in vain. At last a man was found who would serve—Val. M'Kinney, elderly, reddish in beard and complexion, and tall, with a sharp look in his face. M'Coole won the toss for corners, and chose the sun on his back, so that Allen would have it in his eyes. Objections were made to the length of the spikes in Allen's boots, but confident Mike declared "he didn't care; he could whip him if they were twice as long," the crowd yelling thereat. Then M'Coole pulls out a roll of bills, and walking to Allen offers to bet him 1,500 dollars more. Allen replied that he had no more money, and the crowd again jeered and shouted. It was disheartening to find the throng so much against him, but Allen kept cool and asked to speak. "I am a stranger to most of you," he said, "and I was born and raised in England, but two years since I declared my intentions, and I think I ought to be called a good American. I only want fair play, and no favour, and if I can't win fairly I don't want to win at all. I havn't got any money, but I am trying to win some, and I shall do my best." This plucky little speech gave Allen the favour of a great many in the crowd, and he was warmly cheered. Then the stripping went on. M'Coole appeared, big, broad, covered on his chest with black hair nearly two inches long; but his skin looked too white and tender and his flesh too soft, and practised men said, "he is not in good order." Allen, on the contrary, though a boy in size by the side of M'Coole, was perfectly trained; skin dark and ruddy; face brown; flesh firm and knotty with protruding rigid muscle. The usual formalities having been gone through, the seconds got outside the ropes, and the combatants retired to their corners.

THE BATTLE.

Round I. The two men approach the centre of the square, cautiously eyeing each other. A slight motion from M'Coole, and Allen leaps back a yard, still on guard. For several seconds they keep at a distance, each watching for an opening, until M'Coole tries to reach Allen with long right-handed lunges. The first Allen dodges, leaping back; the second he avoids leaping aside, and cracking M'Coole sharply on the face. But he gets in return, almost instantly, a heavy blow on the mouth, which cuts his lower lip, and topples him over. "First knock-down" was allowed for M'Coole, both showing a little blood. The seconds rush in and pick up the men in their arms, carry them to the corner, and sponge them off. Allen laughs as he goes, but the crowd yells like a horde of demons for M'Coole, and crazy men shake rolls of money at each other, daring to bets. The first round ends with M'Coole over confident; Allen slightly cut on the lip, but unhurt.

2. The men walk quickly to each other, and recommence hostilities. M'Coole delivers one on the chest, but Allen dodges most of its force, answers with one in the face, and followed it up with two others. M'Coole stops nothing, guards nothing; spends all his strength in tremendous blows, which come so slowly that Allen easily dodges them, or gets but little of their force. But Allen answers constantly with quick, sharp strokes at M'Coole's eyes, and the blood flows. At last M'Coole delivers one of his steam-engine kicks, which Allen dodges by stooping. The ponderous shot goes flying over his shoulder, and quick as lightning the little one plants his iron knuckles under M'Coole's left eye, a horrible crack. Mike viciously replies, and his sledge hammer on Allen's cheek bone leaves a scar and sends him to the ground; but as Allen is carried off he waves his hand and shouts in token of assured victory. He has measured M'Coole and closed one eye in the second round; for the blood flows in a big stream from an ugly cut under the eye, and it is all swelling up with singular rapidity. The seconds sponge the face and try to cheer the man, but the courage of M'Coole is already a little dampened. He looks across and sees his opponent unhurt and wickedly laughing. Mike feels that he must end this thing as quickly as possible.

3. As time is called, M'Coole rushes at his opponent, and lunges out with force; hits him partially in the body, lunges again and misses, and again and again, forcing the fighting as fast as he can. Allen dodges when he can, but always answers with rapid shots, straight on M'Coole's face. Almost every blow tells; they are not very heavy, but they cut! Closer and closer the men come, mauling each other at half-arm, until M'Coole closes, brings his weight to bear, and throws Allen easily, falling upon him with force. Nevertheless, though he pants for breath, Allen looks perfectly confident, and well he may. All over M'Coole's face streams the blood from the ugly gashes which are Allen's handiwork. The damaged eye is closed; the other has caught a hard hit, and where there were two gashes there are now half a dozen.

4. M'Coole comes up hurriedly to force things, for he well knows that a few such rounds as the last will end him. His face streams with blood, and he has but one eye to use. Worse than all, he has lost his temper and confidence; he strikes out savagely, but wildly, and Allen dodges his blows easily, returning when he finds a chance; but Allen already understands that he has only to keep away from M'Coole a little while and the man will go under from the punishment already received. He evades him, therefore, when he can, and at last getting one on the chin, and a light one on the body, drops down. The crowd stand astonished, for all see that M'Coole is bound to be beaten. Nothing but accident or a foul blow can save him. Allen is perfectly cool, almost uninjured, and confident. M'Coole's other eye is looking badly, and the betters shout, "Even on Allen," "A hundred to seventy on Allen."

5. Again M'Coole rushed for his opponent, but his blows are wilder, and his courage is changed to desperation. Allen cuts him again and again horribly in the face, getting only a few body blows, of which he dodges most of the force. M'Coole closes, and Allen seizes the chance to strike swiftly up three or four savage strokes, which so stagger M'Coole that he falls on his knees. As Allen pounds him the crowd yell, "He wants it," "He's coming for it," "Why don't you hit him, Mike?" But the man can't hit him to hurt. He cannot see where to hit for the blood which streams over his face, still more for the passion which blinds him. Odds are offered on Allen, and men shout to one another, "Mike cannot fight, he is gone." The seconds take time to sponge him, and when "Time" is called they do not send him forward promptly, perhaps not hearing.

6. Allen comes actively forward, waits a second for M'Coole, and then plants on his opponent heavily. It is the old story: a dozen ponderous blows from M'Coole, half of them hitting nothing, and the other half barely overtaking a retreating and slippery antagonist, who cracks back always on the face. At last, M'Coole tries a monster blow; Allen stoops, and it shoots over the shoulder. And then the spent Champion, all his force gone into empty air with the blow, staggers, and falls on his hands and knees. Every man can see that he is nearly powerless, and has no chance to win. His face is like a ploughed field, with wide, gaping furrows; and his other eye is closing fast. Allen, on the other hand, is as fresh and unhurt as when he began the savage work. His lip bleeds, and his cheek swells, but his eyes are clear, he has not a serious scar, and he is as cool as a spring morning.

7. Allen once more came up promptly, and M'Coole more slowly, but with great determination. He gets in another blow on Allen's face, and one on the body, but receives in return a dozen of those sharp cutting cracks in the face, and finally closes, when weight comes into play. Allen has to go down, but he slips out from under, and M'Coole hardly falls on him at all. Just at this point, when everybody saw that M'Coole was hopelessly beaten, a row was raised behind the crowd; the throng swayed to and fro; half a dozen knives flashed out, and the rope was cut just behind M'Coole in his corner. Allen saw it; his umpire saw it, and the fight was at once claimed, but the referee ordered "go on!"

8. The men came forward, even while the crowd swayed and the mob yelled, and the pistols and knives were brandished at the corner of the broken ring. M'Coole fought wild, but got in some body blows of no great force, and of no precision. Allen, as usual, evaded his heaviest blows, and paid him sharply in the face. Again M'Coole fell, not knocked down, but from weakness. His blow only empty air, but he staggered over.

9TH AND LAST.—The crowd threatened to overrun the ring, and the rope lay dragging on the ground, while three or four fights were going on in the mob, and the excitement was such that only those in front knew what was going on. But the men came up again, M'Coole struck short with both right and left, and staggered with the force of his blow. Then Allen caught him, and holding him up, gave him punch after punch in the eye, pounding him all over the battered face with lightning swiftness, until M'Coole brought his weight and force to bear and threw Allen. As he was falling he opened his hand, as men will to catch themselves, and M'Coole also fell, his face struck upon Allen's open hand. Instantly the ring was filled, the ropes were cut, and several frantic men rushed in, yelling "foul!" One rushed at the referee with a drawn knife, and another with a revolver, demanding a decision. The referee could keep no order; the ring was utterly broken, and when Allen started forward again a man rushed at him with a long knife, threatening to "cut his heart out" if he came to M'Coole again. And then the referee said that the fight should end, and he would give his decision when they reached St Louis.

We have tried to state this last round exactly as it seemed to us; of course there is a wild dispute about it. M'Coole's friends swear that Allen was gouging at M'Coole eye, both before and after he struck the ground. We talked with many witnesses who were close to the men, and who claim to have seen everything that occurred, and they deny that there was any foul whatever. Some of them are men who came there strongly for M'Coole, and others entirely unprejudiced. We met only one man not interested who thought he saw Allen's open hand over M'Coole's eye. It seems so utterly unreasonable to suppose that a man who had a sure victory within reach should intentionally resort to foul play that few believe it. The occurrence as we saw and have stated it may, perhaps, explain how some actually believed that they saw foul play. But, at any rate, the fight was ended. Half a dozen knock-downs followed, but pistols and knives gradually disappeared, and the crowd went to the boat. All the way home the matter was discussed in every corner. The crowd was as quiet as possible; not a fight occurred. Discussions were generally in good temper, and a great many of M'Coole's friends admitted frankly that he was fairly and thoroughly beaten. Said one, "A man will take money when awarded to him; but it will stretch my conscience to take money on that fight." And so it ought.

Said Allen, on the boat, where he appeared as fresh and active as if he had not been fighting at all, with a slight scar on the lip, a little swelling on one cheek, and one knuckle cut slightly against M'Coole's face, "The referee must give me the fight; he can't do anything else. Look at the rules. The ring was broken; M'Coole was taken out of the ring. What should I foul for? It was just like play; only a matter of time. He had got that much that I had only to walk around him till he used himself up from the punishment I had given him. As for foul, I was pounding him in the only eye he had left, and I expect his seconds thought that wasn't right. But the only foul was in hitting him too hard. I have come here to live, and am fighting a *bigger* man among his friends, and if I whip him fair I think there is manhood and honour enough in St Louis to give me the fight." Yes, in St. Louis, Allen! But not in prize-fighting St. Louis. For the referee, after taking time, sends this award—

ST LOUIS, MO, June 15, 1869.

"I, Valentine M'Kinney, give my decision in the late fight between M'Coole and Allen in favour of M'Coole, being a foul committed by Allen on M'Coole, in the last round, by gouging his eyes.

"VAL. M'KINNEY."

This thing was supposed to be a fight according to the rules of the London prize ring. In those rules it is provided that if the ropes are cut or the ring broken the referee shall declare the fight to the man who, in his honest opinion, had the best of it at the time. The ropes were cut and the claim made, but the last two rounds were fought with the rope lying on the ground. Was there ever such a thing called a prize fight?

It is not enough to say that the decision of the referee was met with general dissatisfaction. It was received with general disgust, and the comments of the press and the people are loudly uttered upon it. The character of M'Kinney has been impugned, and statements made to show that he is not quite immaculate.

The stake money has been paid to M'Coole, who stated that if Allen is not satisfied with the result of the fight he will meet him again.

The following challenge from Gallagher was made at a late hour the same night:—

Mr. Thomas Allen: Dear Sir,—Having challenged the winner of the late fight between you and M'Coole, and having been a spectator of the fight, and knowing you to be the successful party, I hereby challenge you to fight me according to the new rules of the London Prize Ring, for 1,000 dollars a side. This is a duty I owe to my friends in St. Louis, and one I am anxious to perform. Man and money at my saloon, 1005 and 1007 Broadway.

—Respectfully, CHAS. C. GALLAGHER.

THE SOLAR MUTABILITY.

(*Spectator.*)

SCIENCE is every day teaching us to think of the Sun, and what have now been so long called the "fixed" stars, with less and less of that sense of fixity which their enormous importance to planetary beings would seem to render desirable. Not only have we learned that all those so-called fixed centres of separate universes are themselves travelling in different directions (dragging their planetary systems after them) with enormous speed, though their distances from our own system are so great that, in the few centuries we have had to study them, the change has not become very apparent to ordinary perceptions; but we have also learned that many of them are "variable" stars,—our own amongst the number,—becoming brighter, and again less bright at fixed intervals of years; that some of them have broken up and disappeared some years (or perhaps thousands of years) before the blank caused by their disappearance could have struck the human retina. Nay, more we now know that our own sun (resembling in this probably most other solar bodies of the same kind) is in so highly fluid and excitable a condition as to be constantly sending out from its surface forked tongues (thousands of miles in extent) of inflamed hydrogen gas, like the flickering streams of light from the stars of a street illumination; and, moreover, as to be subject to great periodical disturbances, now called "magnetic storms," which are in all probability *caused* by certain combinations in the movements of those little solid bodies, on one of which we live, round the sun. Even now one such epoch of magnetic storm seems to be thought pretty near at hand. The sun has been lately exhibiting the most surprising forms of disturbance, and presenting to scientific eyes less "fixity" of essence than ever. Spots so vast that we must estimate their dimensions by millions of square miles have broken out from time to time, and have presented rapid changes of figure, indicating the action of forces of inconceivable intensity. Clusters of smaller spots, extending over yet vaster areas, have exhibited every form of disturbance known to the solar physicist, and every degree of light, from the apparent blackness (in reality only relative) of the nuclei, to the intense brilliancy of the faculous ridges.

And we now know that these appearances are not merely matters for the curious, with which, as they happen at a distance of above ninety millions of miles, practical men need not concern themselves. In point of fact, it is by no means impossible that the issues of peace or war, of a financial crisis, or a religious agitation, may be closely bound up with these phenomena,—if not, indeed,—which is also quite *possible*,—the sudden disappearance of our whole system after the fashion of other solar systems which have thus disappeared. This much, at least, is certain, that the vast changes now going on in the physical constitution of the sun are changes which do most powerfully affect the electric condition of our earth, which have in former years caused the most violent disturbances in the various artificial as well as natural electric apparatuses of the world we live in, and which, to speak of the least of all its possible effects, might, just as well as not, happen some day to throw the electric condition of every telegraphic cable on our planet, under the sea or above it, into the most dire confusion, and send down Telegraphic Companies' shares to zero in a lump, even if they did not contrive to telegraph to us, after some strange inarticulate fashion, that shares in all public companies, even in that very limited public company, the human race, are, in a physical point of view, of very doubtful value indeed. Let us explain briefly to what we allude.

On September 1, 1859, shortly before noon, two astronomers,—Messrs. Hodgson and Carrington,—one at Oxford, the other in London, were at the same instant scrutinizing a large group of sun spots. On a sudden two intensely bright patches of light appeared in front of the cluster. So brilliant were they that the observers thought the darkening screens attached to their telescopes must have become fractured. But this was found not to be the case. The bright spots indicated some process going on upon the sun's surface,—a process of such activity that within five minutes the spots travelled over a space of nearly 34,000 miles. Now, at the Kew Observatory there are self-registering magnetic instruments which indicate the processes of change by which the subtle influences of terrestrial magnetism wax and wane. At one time the line traced by the pointer will be marked by scarcely perceptible undulations, indicating the almost quiescent state of the great terrestrial magnet. At another, well-marked waves along the line exhibit the pulsations of the magnetic system, influenced in a manner as yet unintelligible to the physicist. And then there is a third form of disturbance,—the sharp, sudden jerks of the pointer exhibiting the occurrence of those mysterious phenomena termed "magnetic storms." When the records of the Kew Observatory came to be looked over, it was found that at the very instant in which the brilliant spots of light had appeared to Messrs. Hodgson and Carrington, the self-registering instruments had been subjected to the third and most significant form of disturbance,—a magnetic storm began, in fact, as the light broke out on the sun's surface. But this was not the only evidence of the sympathy with which the earth responded to the solar action. It was subsequently found that soon after the spots of light had appeared the whole frame of the earth had thrilled under a mysterious magnetic influence. In the West Indies, in South America, in Australia, wherever magnetic observations are systematically made, the observers had the same story to tell. In the telegraph stations at Washington and Philadelphia the signalmen received strong electric shocks. In Norway telegraphic machinery was set on fire. The pen of Bain's telegraph was followed by a flame. And wherever telegraphic wires were in action, well-marked indications of disturbance presented themselves. Even this, however, was not all. The great magnetic storm was not a mere instantaneous electric throe. Hours passed before the disturbed earth resumed its ordinary state. And thus it happened that in nearly all parts of the earth night fell while the storm was yet in progress. During that night magnificent auroras spread their waving streamers over the sky both in the northern and the southern hemisphere. As the disturbed needle vibrated, the coloured streamers waved responsive, and it was only when the magnetic storm was subsiding that the auroral lights faded from the heavens.

Now, it is evident that these phenomena show the most intimate relation between these peculiar disturbances in the sun and the magnetic currents of our own earth. Directly one of these changes takes place upwards of ninety millions of miles away the electric condition of our planet is changed in some mysterious way of which our instruments, and even the condition of our sky, bear record. The pens of all our telegraphic wires may some day trace in flame a handwriting more ominous of human destiny, than was the handwriting which during Belshazzar's feast traced a warning on the wall of the fall of the Babylonian dynasty. Moreover, note this, that these changes in the condition of the sun take place at intervals of about eleven years. The variable star which swings us round it, as well as supplying us with light and heat (apparently magnetism in clouds over every eleven years with these spots, so that it seems most likely that every eleven years certain magnetic conditions recur which have not occurred in the interval. If so, perhaps, the magnetic excitement of 1859 will recur, and it may be in much greater force next year,—in 1870. And if it, does, how are we to say what may or may not recur with it? It is quite possible that those periods of speculative financial excitement—which are also said to follow a periodic law of something very like the same period—may be more or less dependent on the magnetic condition of our planet, that so mean a phenomenon as speculative frenzy on the various stock exchanges of Europe may be more or less connected with these wonderful discharges of voltaic batteries in the sun. Is it quite impossible that the electric political condition of Europe in 1848,—and again at an interval of eleven years, in the year of Italian revival and revolution 1859,—may not recur after one more period of elven years, in 1870, in consequence of the returning epoch of magnetic excitement in the sun? It would be ridiculous to affirm that there could be no connection between the moral excitability of nations and electric phenomena on so grand a scale as this: nor would it in any degree be a grossly materialistic explanation of moral and spiritual changes, any more than it is a materialistic explanation of moral and spiritual changes, to say that starving people are deficient in moral spirit, and that a storm of rain depresses the most gallant army that ever fought. Could we really establish any perodic law of electric excitement on the earth, it would not be irrational, but in the highest degree rational, to expect marked human phenomena in connection with it,—either a great concurrent depression or a great concurrent stimulus to the energies of the human brain.

But after all, what strikes our imagination most is the curious insight we are beginning to glean of the highly susceptible and sensitive constitution of the sun. That a mass but little denser, even as a whole, than water, nearly four times as light, bulk for bulk, as that of our own earth, and surrounded by an envelope of burning gas, which is by comparison with the intense heat and light of the proper surface of the sun itself mere cold and darkness,—that a mere wandering flame of this kind, shooting rapidly through space an iron-smelting furnace throwing out tongues of fire on all sides, and so highly susceptible to external influence that certain combinations of planets which, when all three are in a line, would make up only an infinitesimal portion of the son's mass, cause the most marvellous disturbances in his physical constitution and lead to magnetic storms such as we have described on his surface,—that such a body has this, we say, should yet for thousands of years exercise so orderly, continuous, and consistent an influence over the development of our terrestrial world and our human affairs, does seem truly marvellous. Can anything be conceived less supposably likely to lead to a life of tenure in our universe than a centre for it such as this,—a great boiling furnace of forces enveloped in an atmosphere of flaming gas, and subject to the most violent superficial excitements under the most apparently insignificant external influences? The old Hebrew conception of an earth "founded on the seas and established on the floods," which had been made so fast that it "could not be moved," was a conception of perfect solidity compared to that Idiocentric basis of our universe,—a hurricane of flame, the disturbances of which might perhaps be best represented to our imaginations by the occasional explosion of a planet or two of nitroglycerine,—which we are compelled to substitute. Yet hence proceed attractions of gravitation which have not sensibly altered during the life of man upon the earth,—waves of light indicating by their spectra the burning of the very same substances in the sun as were being consumed in all probability when the words "let light be" were first registered,—and, as we now appear likely to learn periodic magnetic impulses, recurring with the punctuality of seasons and eclipses, certain to be full of import for us, and yet not improbably of the same nature as those greater hurricanes by which other suns have perished. Is it possible to conceive a more apparently unstable centre and fountain of a universe of law and order? Is it possible to conceive a more impressive lesson on the words, "He maketh His ministers a flaming fire"?

EVERYBODY knows Dr. Johnson's definition of a fishing-rod—as a long stick with a cord attached to it, a worm at one end and a fool at the other. Prince Metternich is accredited with the invention of another definition, which is just now going the round of the Continental papers, and which is amusing enough to be recorded here, the definition of a velocip destrian—a fool upon rollers. It may be doubted if the doctor's definition ever made one angler the less; and we are sure that the Prince's definition will not extinguish the velocipede.—*Daily News.*

A REPORT reached Lisbon yesterday afternoon of the outbreak of hostilities between the people and the military in the capital of Madeira. The cause of the disturbances appears to have been the same as that which led to a similar outbreak in the Azores a few days since, viz., an objection on the part of the inhabitants to having their taxes raised.—*Home Paper*, July 9.

MR. PAGET, the magistrate at the Thames Police-court, on July 9, called attention to a crying evil—the awful frequency of suicides from the bridges over the London Dock. He directed the observations upon the subject specially to the chief constables of the police belonging to the London and St. Katharine Dock Companies, and suggested that the railings of the bridges should be made higher. The constables did not think higher rails would deter would-be suicides, but they promised to lay the matter before the solicitors of the companies.

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THIS Soap is compounded from our "LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS," which, according to the testimony of the leading Medical Journals, is unrivalled for its Detergent and Antiseptic qualities, Cheshire being an almost infallible specific for Indolent Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, and Affections of the Skin generally. All the active principles of Coal-Tar, including that powerful disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, are contained in the "Liquor," and are developed in the Soap in a milder form.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is a material security against infectious diseases of every sort, and eradicates the effluvia of house drains. This effect is produced by the water being thrown into them in which the soap has been used for washing.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP improves the general condition of the skin, which becomes soft and silky, and after washing there is a conscious sensation of a most agreeable and refreshing character. The face assumes a clear and healthy appearance; there is no liability to chilblains or chapped hands, and offensive emanations from the person (if there be any) are quickly removed.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey. All ordinary soaps destroy the colour of the hair more or less; but the "SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS" does not produce this effect, partly because it contains a very small proportion of alkali and partly because of the peculiar nature of the alkali, and the special form and combination in which it exists.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP, from the small quantity of alkali which it contains, as well as from the compression to which it is subjected, does not soften or waste in water like other soaps, and will be, therefore, found most economical in use.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is a specific against the bite of reptiles, the sting of insects, &c., &c., and is an invaluable article in hot climates.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is most highly spoken of by the Press. The following is from the "Lancet" Dec. 22, 1866:—"In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis, which had resisted all other kinds of treatment, speedily got well under the application of the Liquor Carbonis Detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as foetid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of soap; Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT and Co., London, are the manufacturers." See also "Medical Times and Gazette," Jan. 19, 1867. "British Medical Journal," Jan. 26, 1867.

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NOTICES.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

Respectfully announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate. The immense success he has met with in England has induced him to visit India, previous to his retiring from business, and he would beg to submit a few of the numerous testimonials he has received from the Faculty and Gentry.

A. Menist, Esq., Optist,

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent, for introducing glasses upon an improved principle, for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not pronounce a single pair of spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worst. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I therefore without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land, Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

From Thomas Barrett, Esq., M. D., and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mr. Menist has shown me some spectacles arranged by him. The lenses appear to be constructed on very scientific principles, and I can recommend Mr. Menist, from his great experience, of persons requiring assistance in selecting glasses.

THOMAS BARRETT, Esq., M.D.,

Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

St. James's Square, Bath, February 24, 1864.

From Frederick Mason, Esq., Surgeon to the Bath Infirmary for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.

Mr. Menist has called upon me and explained the merits of his glasses. They appear to be constructed upon proper principles, and I can recommend him to those requiring the use of spectacles.

Mr. Menist has supplied some of my friends with spectacles, who, from the testimonials they have given, appear well pleased.

20 Belmont, Bath, February 20, 1864. FREDERICK MASON.

From James Tunstall, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., 25 Brook Street, Bath, February 27, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied myself and patients with some new lenses, with which we are much pleased. I have been near-sighted for years, and find his glasses more comfortable than any I have ever worn, and I can confidently recommend their use to those who require the assistance of good glasses.

JAMES TUNSTALL, M. D., M. R. C. P.

From Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D., 17 Kensington Place, Bath, February 25, 1864.

Having spectacles from Mr. Menist it gives me great pleasure in testifying to their goodness, and the improvement which is obtained by their use, and I can confidently recommend them.

CHARLES SYLVESTER, Esq., M. D.

From Vice-Admiral Thomas Gill, R.N., Grove Lodge, Bathwick, February 24, 1864.

I can with much safety testify to the superior quality of the spectacles I have purchased from Mr. Menist, Optician, and it is with much pleasure I would recommend him to any who require them.

THOMAS GILL, Vice-Admiral, R.N.

From Lieut.-Colonel John Hunt, 20, St. James's Square, Bath, February 25, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses, and I beg to state that they have much benefitted my sight.

JOHN HUNT, Lieut.-Colonel.

To Mr. Menist, Optician, from Amsterdam.

From the late Lieut.-General G. E. Gowan, Royal Artillery, 7 Lansdown Crescent, Bath, February 26, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with spectacles which have given me much satisfaction, and I would strongly recommend those who require the assistance of glasses to apply to him.

G. E. GOWAN,

Mr. Menist. Lieut.-General, R. A.

From the Rev. William Hanks.

Mr. Menist, who is an Optician of much experience and ability, has supplied myself and some relatives with glasses, which are in every respect well adapted to ameliorate defects of vision, and therefore I cannot but recommend him to any one who has need of his assistance. WILLIAM HANKS.

93 Sidney Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

From John Chilbourn, Esq., 9 Cavendish Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Sir,—It is now about two years since I took your spectacles into use; from the first my sight was greatly relieved by them, and I feel that it has received much benefit from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

JOHN CHILBOURN.

From John Walter, Esq., Surgeon, Dover, St. Martins Place, July 23, 1863.

Sir,—Having received great comfort from the use of your glasses, and being much pleased with yourself in all my transactions with you, whether for myself or others, I have no hesitation in recommending you as an optician, from my own experience. I am, Sir, yours obediently,

JOHN WALTER.

From Gustavus Gidley, Esq., M.D., Late of Sandgate, July 25. 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have greatly improved my sight. GUSTAVUS GIDLEY.

From Henry Hutchings, Esq., House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

I hereby certify that having had the opportunity of examining Mr. Menist's glasses, I believe them to be of a superior quality; and to persons suffering from long or short sight they are peculiarly adapted. Mr. Menist has also some excellent lenses fitted for persons suffering from weakness of sight, which modify the rays of light and afford great comfort to the wearer.

HENRY HUTCHINGS, M. R. C. S. England, and L. S. A. London, House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

From John B Gill, Esq., M.D., Dover, 5 St. Martin's Terrace, July 24, 1863.

I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Menist to persons suffering under imperfect vision, as his lenses are polished on an improved principle, and, as I believe he possesses unusual talent for adapting spectacles to peculiar cases. Several of my friends have derived great benefit from them. JOHN B. GILL, M. D.

From G. F. Heritage, Esq., Surgeon, Castle St., Dover, July 24, 1863.

Mr. Menist having supplied some of the members of my family with glasses, I have taken the opportunity of examining them, and can confidently recommend them as being very superior, and calculated to improve defective vision.

G. F. HERITAGE, Surgeon.

From Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, 9 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, July 3, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses for some time, and they have much benefitted my sight.

EDWARD KELLY, Lieut.-Colonel.

From James Parett, Esq., 6 Bartholomew Terrace, Buckland, Dover, September 12, 1863.

Having seen your improved lenses for impaired vision, I can speak of their great value, and recommend them to those who require them, as a most efficient article and worthy of notice.

Mrs. Parett has tried them, and found them surprisingly beneficial to her sight.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

JAMES PARETT.

From Edward Sibbett, Esq., Surgeon, Council House Street.

Mrs. Sibbett, having benefitted considerably from the use of Mr. Menist's spectacles, I feel much pleasure in recommending him to the notice of those who may require his assistance.

Dover, August 5, 1863. EDWARD SIBBETT, Surgeon.

From E. F. Astley, Esq., M.D., 29 Marine Parade, Dover, July 12, 1863.

Sir,—I do not use spectacles, I cannot speak practically as to the value of those you offer, but from the careful manner in which those you showed me are constructed, and from the strong recommendations sent me a few days before you called on me, from a number of practitioners, of many years' standing in the town, I feel assured you can be of great assistance to those who suffer from the affliction of impairment of vision.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., E. F. ASTLEY, M.D.

From H. Coleman, Esq., Surgeon, Cambridge Terrace, Dover.

Mr. Menist has showed me several specimens of his glasses and explained their merits. I can recommend them to those who require the assistance of spectacles. HENRY COLEMAN.

From A. Duke, Esq., M.D., Dover.

Having used Mr. Menist's spectacles for some years, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the comfort and benefit I have derived from them. ALLEN DUKE, M.D.,

Egremont Lodge, St. John's Park,